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Air Raid on Scapa Flow; Nazis Bomb British Ship; Andrews Quits Wage Post

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 17, 1939

German Fliers Stage Second Raid on Britain

LONDON (AP)—German bombers in the second air attack in 24 hours on British naval bases, today raided the Orkney Islands base of Scapa Flow, and damaged the British naval training ship Iron Duke, a Government announcement said.

Lord Chatfield, Minister of Co-Ordination of Defense, making the announcement in the House of Lords, said the battleship Royal Oak was sunk in the same harbor by a German submarine, Oct. 14.

Winston Churchill's statement on sinking of the Royal Oak and other details of raids: Page 5.

White House Announces Andrews' Resignation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The resignation of Elmer F. Andrews as Wage-Hour Administrator to be succeeded by Col. Philip Fleming of the Army Engineers was announced today by the White House.

Mr. Andrews' resignation was effective Oct. 16. In a short time he will join the staff of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Colonel Fleming, who is now serving as District Engineer for the Army at St. Paul, Minn., will be detailed to the Secretary of Labor. [Details: Page 3.]

Germans Fire on Netherlands Planes

THE HAGUE (AP)—The Government announced that Netherlands planes were fired upon today by German anti-aircraft guns near the German port of Emden shortly after reports came from frontier areas of an attempted British air raid on Emden. The Government announced it was protesting to Berlin.

Endurance Fliers Cross 431-Hour Mark

LANCASTER, Calif. (AP)—Clyde Schleipper and Wes Carroll passed the 431-hour mark aloft today while two competitors for the light-plane mark dropped out.

Troy Colboch and Jerry Keeley were forced down at Palm Springs when a door through which fuel was lifted from a speeding automobile punched a hole in a wing. They had been in the air 289 hours.

German Delegates on Repatriation Reach Moscow

MOSCOW (AP)—A special German delegation arrived by plane from Berlin today to negotiate with Soviet Russia over repatriation of German minorities in Baltic states and former Polish territory.

Adolf Hitler announced Oct. 6 that Germans living abroad would be brought back to the Reich and since then negotiations have started with Baltic states for repatriation of their Germanic minorities.

Freighter in Pacific Sends Call for Help

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Netherlands freighter Djambi flashed a call for help early today saying her steering apparatus was broken and asking immediate assistance, Mackay Radio reported.

The Djambi left Seattle, Wash., Oct. 4 for Bombay and Singapore. Her position was given as about 1,500 miles off Seattle. The crew included 18 British Columbia sailors hired in Vancouver after the original crew quit the ship in Seattle.

British Food Prices Rise 9 Per Cent

LONDON (AP)—Britain's food prices rose an average of 9 per cent between the start of war Sept. 3 and Oct. 1, the Labor Ministry has announced. Any further rise in important foods was prevented by the Government's imposition of a maximum price level.

Allied Military Missions Visit Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—British and French military missions arrived yesterday to survey the possibility of purchasing war supplies in Argentina.

Jury Convicts Five in WPA Strike Disorder

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—A Federal District Court jury today convicted five of the first eight men to be tried as an outgrowth of disorders during the Works Projects Administration strike in July. The jury acquitted one and the court directed verdicts of innocent for two others.

The eight were among more than 150 indicted on charges of conspiracy to violate the Federal Relief Act by interfering with those who wished to work during the strike.

Roosevelt Asks Speed in Aiding Refugees

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt urged officers of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees today to speed the task of helping 300,000 made homeless before the European war began in order to be prepared to cope with new problems when the current conflict ends. He called for "redoubled vigor" because of the possibility of a refugee problem of "infinitely greater magnitude." [Text: Page 20.]

Chicago Tube Quarter Done Without Public Seeing Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A quarter of the long-anticipated Chicago subway is built, and the kibitzer's haven't had so much as a peek at the fascinating construction work going on right under their feet.

For the twin tunnels of the underground line are being bored, not cut by the open trench method. Work therefore goes on so inconspicuously that few people realize that some 20,000 feet of single tube are completed. All of this is outside the downtown Loop. Digging beneath the main business section is soon to begin.

Also going on rather quietly is the legal work that is expected to give Chicago a unified traction system which it has long desired. Right now an ordinance is being drafted to bring elevated-subway lines, street cars, and motor coaches under a single management and ownership. This ordinance has been years in coming, but city officials believe now they are nearing the end of the job.

The ordinance is expected to provide for moderation of these transportation agencies at a cost of $110,000,000. This would include at least $12,000,000 worth of subway trains, a minimum requirement for the new underground.

While this legal work is going on, engineers in the city's Bureau of Superhighways are drafting plans for a system of elevated streets to swing motorists rapidly over crowded sections of the city. For this purpose, expenditure of $100,000,000 was approved by the last Illinois legislative session. City, County, and State are to finance it largely out of gasoline tax money.

Five or six elevated streets are proposed to speed motorists from the Loop to the wide rural highways. These will probably also complicate things by bringing more motorists into the center of the city. But in time the subway is expected to restore the balance by taking a lot of traffic off Loop streets. The subway now being built will not do this, however. It will provide space for only certain elevated lines. If all "L" trains are to be run underground so that the elevated structure can be removed, and if all street cars are to be put below the surface, a much larger subway system will have to be built, and this is proposed for the future.

There is to be at least one good show in connection with this subway, however. This will occur when a huge, pre-fabricated section of it comes floating down from a Lake Michigan port, some 15 miles away, where it is now in drydock. Date for this performance has not been set, and city officials, no showmen at all, say it may be towed down the river at night. They don't seem to realize that such affairs should be staged at the lunch hour.

The World At Your Fireside
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War Changes Canada Into Vast Arsenal

Dominion convinced that victory will be won in its factories and farms.

Reports that England is planning to spend $3,000,000,000 to transform Canada into a vast industrial arsenal to supply war materials finds many factors pointing to the feasibility of such a step although official confirmation is lacking. Already Canada is producing much with its resources scarcely touched.

Businessmen in New York were interested in the report especially because so many American firms have branches in Canada. However, contraction rather than expansion of these branches has been going on for some time, and the leaders did not plan any change because of the uncertainty of the length of the war. Wall Street questioned if any great amount of American capital would be added to investments in Canada. Future action, it said, depended very much upon the outcome of the neutrality debate now going on in Congress.

In Washington the feeling was that any movement of American men, machines, or money into Canada would be governed by the outcome of the debate now going on in the Senate.

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 17—Canada believes it has discovered a way to win the war.

That is the simple fact behind the reports that Britain has a $3,000,000,000 plan for transforming this Dominion into a vast arsenal—an empire of supply that will become stronger the longer the war lasts.

While no responsible official, for obvious military reasons, can confirm the broad outlines of the new plan for using Canada's resources, these are some of the facts that lead Canadians to believe that the war will be won, not on the playing fields of Eton but on the farms and factories in Canada:

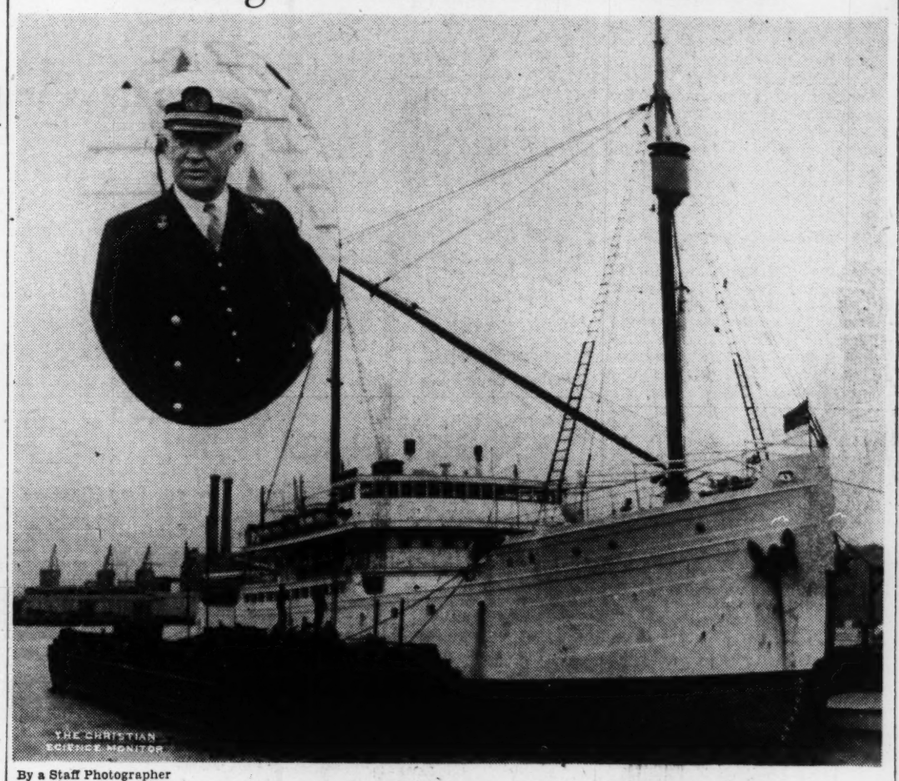
An Air Training Scheme

1. An air training scheme, which will use Canada as a base for the development of flying personnel, will involve $700,000,000 during the first year, official sources disclose. This project alone, in which Australia and New Zealand are cooperating, would involve nearly $2,000,000,000 during the three-year period which the British Cabinet envisages as the duration of the war.

2. Plans are already under way for "considerable" con-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Getting in Trim for the Antarctic



By a Staff Photographer

Byrd's Ship Prepared at Charlestown for Load of Supplies
In the inset is Capt. Stel Whitlam **[Story on Page 11.]**

German Attack Hints Peace Hope Gone; French Block Determined Offensive

The following account of troop movements on the Western Front is compiled from Associated Press dispatches.

A localized German assault in the region east of the Saar River was reported halted today after French forces had been driven out of German territory held since the first weeks of the war.

In what was apparently the heaviest fighting on the Western Front since the outbreak of hostilities, German forces, accompanied by artillery fire, drove French positions back and broke through the French border to the village of Apach, near the Luxemburg frontier.

A French General Staff communiqué stated that the German advance had been halted "on the line foreseen."

It also explained that "in anticipation of this resumption of the offensive by the Germans, the French Command decided more than 15 days ago to bring back to new positions the French divisions which had taken the offensive in German territory to relieve the Polish armies indirectly."

While the British Air Ministry today announced that a number of British planes made successful daylight reconnaissance flights over Western and Northwestern Germany Oct. 16, and that one aircraft had not returned, the German High Command said five enemy planes, among which were two British craft, were shot down.

Meanwhile Premier Edouard Daladier summoned the French Cabinet to meet Oct. 19.

Russian-Turkish Negotiations Halt

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Oct. 17

The protracted negotiations between Soviet Russia and Turkey came to at least a temporary halt today with the announced intention of Turkey's Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu to leave Moscow tonight.

Mr. Saracoglu has been in Moscow nearly a month discussing with Soviet leaders problems in connection with the Black Sea and its outlet, the Dardanelles.

Turkish officials said Mr. Saracoglu would hold no further talks either with Joseph Stalin or Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff before his departure.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 17—Germany's first attack along a four-mile front in the West is interpreted here as evidence that even Reichsführer Hitler is beginning to lose hope regarding the possibilities of the success of his "peace offensive." An interview he had yesterday with Sven Hedin, the Swedish traveler, suggests that he is leaving no avenue unexplored.

Monday night's attack occurred east of the Saar River and between the Saar and the Moselle. Great activity has been noted behind the German lines. But military experts are still uncertain whether a really big German attack is to be expected here. There is some feeling that the present attack is merely a bluff and that the main German offensive may come elsewhere.

In fact, for some time now there has been insistent speculation as to whether the main attack may come not in the center between the Moselle and the Rhine, but by an outflanking movement to the north which would necessitate the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Holland and absorption of Luxemburg; or by a break through on the Rhine which would involve violation of Swiss neutrality and which might be considered in cooperation with Italy, provided that country would also attack France from the Piedmont region.

Siegfried Line the Pivot

The pivot of German military maneuvers is the Siegfried line from Basel to Aachen. An attack through the center between the Moselle and the Rhine would mean facing the Maginot Line in some of its strongest parts, and such action would be taken only in order to drive French soldiers from German soil—for psychological reasons. It is doubtful whether the German General Staff would be prepared to sacrifice so many lives to achieve this result.

The movement many military experts consider the most likely is

(Continued on Page 20, Column 3)

Intimate Message from Washington

Straus Office Has Answers to the Rheinstein Criticism of the Housing Administration, but Nothing Seems Settled

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Comparatively few people are interested in the personal wrangle involving New York City's resigned housing chairman, Alfred Rheinstein, and Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator, but many will wonder whether Mr. Rheinstein's criticism of government housing methods, voiced in the October issue of Harper's Magazine, are valid.

Mr. Rheinstein made a good record in New York and his advice on this important federal experiment should be worth listening to.

Boiled down these are his complaints:

1. An "isolated spot of health and decency for a small group" is likely to stir up envy in a community that can be overcome to a certain extent if playgrounds and certain other facilities are open to everybody in the neighborhood.

2. Income limits set in Washington are too low to allow many desirable and needy families to live in the projects.

3. Too many social experiments, such as group medical care, are likely to fasten themselves on housing.

4. The USHA ruling that land for housing projects shall not cost more than $1.50 a square foot is "unfair" and "shortsighted."

5. Lessons learned in housing in one section of the country are not made available in other sections.

6. Building trades have taken a hostile and shortsighted attitude toward low-cost housing in opposing pre-fabrication.

Straus Office Makes Reply

Innocuous enough, the complaints seem. What surprises those who pick up Harper's to see what the controversy is all about is that they should cause any such dissension as that which resulted in Mr. Rheinstein's resignation and Mr. Straus's purported statement that "there is no place in housing" for anyone who criticizes the USHA as Mr. Rheinstein has.

Mr. Straus's office has answers to all of Mr. Rheinstein's complaints. Mostly the answers are that the practices complained of are not the business of the USHA.

To Rheinstein Complaint No. 1 regarding neighborhood jealousies—the answer is "that is a local matter."

In reply to Complaint No. 2, regarding the Washington attempt to choose proper families for rehousing by the size of their income, USHA officials only point to the law specifying that no families shall be accepted whose income is more than five times the rent of the new quarters or six times in case of big families. Congress, appropriating millions for low-cost housing, felt a certain responsibility in saying who should live in the new houses. But income alone may not always turn out to be a fair test of those deserving of the better living conditions offered. Mr. Rheinstein feels it isn't.

The decision as to which side-line social experiments, if any, shall affix themselves to housing projects is again—a local responsibility, it is felt here.

The $1.50 a foot limit on land was deemed necessary to keep the cost of projects down where they could reach the lowest income classes. In New York City, where land rates are high, this limitation has undoubtedly worked hardships. The city has had to contribute much of its own money for land purchases.

For Nation as a Whole

Government housing policy is made for the Nation as a whole and allows no special consideration for special problems such as the cost of land in New York City. That, housing officials feel, should be taken care of locally.

The USHA sharply denies Mr. Rheinstein's contention that housing lessons are not passed along. They feel that Mr. Rheinstein in accepting praise for his success in lowering housing costs in New York overlooks contributions made by the USHA technical staff from its storehouse of information gathered from this country and abroad.

The building trades' attitude USHA officials also consider beyond their domain. That subject is being studied by the Department of Justice.

The USHA has made notable advances toward better housing for slum dwellers. It has produced the lowest rents ever reached in this country for decent modern homes. It has pointed the way to progress that private builders and local communities had not dared to trod.

The housing problem will not be solved in Washington alone. A canvass conducted by the New York Evening Post to find out why New York's new Red Hook housing project was not attracting more renters also turned up a number of problems it will be hard for Washington alone to solve. Racial prejudices, an impression that the Government could tell you to turn your radio off at 10 o'clock, and an apprehension that they would be branded as "poor people" if they lived in a government subsidized home—these were the type of views uncovered. Such obstacles are subjects for education that cannot very well be conducted from Washington.

Local advice and co-operation on housing is needed, but not a type that is willing to take all the credit and shove all the blame off on the Federal Government.

Mary Hornaday

Farming Success Brings Award To Nebraska Youth

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17 (AP)—A well-rounded agricultural program conducted on his father's farm and netting him $1,296 during the year brought Norman W. Kruse, of Lortetto, Neb., the award of Star Farmer of America for 1939.

Mr. Kruse received his $500 award at the American Royal Livestock Show today. He is a freshman at the University of Nebraska Agricultural College and specializes in livestock. Starting with one cow, a gift from his father, he has built a stock herd of eight cattle, 40 hogs, and 17 sheep.

His record book showed these net profits: Hogs $895.98; milk $194.51; sheep $47.07; corn $46.33; wheat $38.52; baby beef $50.70; growing heifers $23.34.

Young Kruse conducted his projects on the farm of his father, Herman H. Kruse, on the high tablelands of Boone County, Nebraska.

The elder Kruse has co-operated with his sons but has not attempted to dictate to them. "I thought it would be better," he said, "for the boys to profit by their mistakes. They have proven to me several times that some of my methods are wrong."

Wallace Caulk of Camden, Del., was named Star Farmer for the Eastern Division.

Boston Traffic: A New Northern Artery Is Sought

New auto outlet over Rutherford Avenue and Broadway through Cambridge, Charlestown, and Everett urged by four highway research agencies to meet City's No. 1 economic problem of traffic congestion.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Does Greater Boston need a new Northern Artery?

To that question almost every traffic engineer in Massachusetts will volunteer a sharp affirmation. And four highly specialized highway research agencies today went one step farther to advocate the location for a new artery over the Rutherford Avenue and Broadway routes through Cambridge, Charlestown, and Everett to Melrose, Malden and points north along the Newburyport Turnpike.

Characterizing "traffic congestion" as Boston's "economic problem number one," the Metropolitan Planning Commission, Boston Planning Board, and New England Regional Planning Commission agreed that Boston stands in urgent need of a new traffic outlet to the north to help break the long chain of economic factors contributing to the migration of business out of the city, halting of industrial expansion within the city, exorbitant taxes and assessments upon property far in excess of what they would bring in the open market.

Many Benefits Seen

"We may as well realize," said Frank W. Malley, chairman of the Boston Planning Board, "that until the City of Boston provides freer use of its streets by much-needed highway improvements, real estate values will never again rise as high as current assessments upon which taxes are paid. Contrariwise, high assessments must be maintained to raise necessary revenues for government operations."

How can Boston's traffic puzzle be pieced into an orderly pattern? The four agencies mention various means, among them an elevated Central Artery to connect the Sumner Tunnel with completed express roads to the south and west of Boston. Primary project, however, is the development of the Rutherford Avenue and Broadway route through Cambridge and Charlestown as the most direct thoroughfare out of Boston to Everett, Malden, Melrose and points north. The Planning Board takes the Rutherford Avenue development as an example of what can and should be done to lift Boston out of its traffic doldrums.

Plan Is Revived

Ten years ago, the Planning Board vigorously recommended the improvement of the Charlestown to Everett route in the most ambitious thoroughfare plan ever drafted in Boston. Today, the 10-mile-an-hour pace of the average vehicle in that direction revives proposals to turn Rutherford Avenue into a direct, center-line, express route to suburbs north of Boston now served by the circuitous Northern Artery and the Sumner Tunnel route.

A decade ago, Rutherford Avenue's traffic count was some 8,000 cars a day. Today, the 50- to 60-foot roadway bulges with twice 8,000 cars every 12 hours, despite the diversion of some of its potential traffic over the Sumner Tunnel route. Rutherford Avenue and Broadway are now so jammed as to discourage their use by thousands of motorists who must necessarily contribute to the almost impossible traffic conditions now existing on the Northern Artery.

Northern Artery

Early morning or late afternoon are the times to see Rutherford Avenue and the Northern Artery at their worst. Spur railroad tracks pierce the cobblestone surface of Rutherford Avenue at various intervals causing traffic jams that sometimes require half an hour or more to untangle. Sullivan Square, the junction of Rutherford with Broadway, constitutes a bottleneck into which four heavy traffic lanes pour their streams of automobiles. Along Broadway, the motorist encounters another bottleneck at the bridge over the Mystic River, then rolls with some degree of freedom until he strikes an almost blank wall of traffic at the Revere Beach Parkway intersection.

To avoid Rutherford Avenue jams, a considerable proportion of the Everett, Malden, and Melrose traffic takes to the Northern Artery, already jammed by cars rolling in from Reading, Stoneham,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

President Puts Refugee Aid Up to Neutrals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—President Roosevelt today called upon the neutral Nations for redoubled efforts to "clear the decks" of the immediate problem of resettling 200,000 or 300,000 refugees, and then to undertake vast long-term preparations for coping with a possible war aftermath of several million refugees.

This is their "obligation to humanity" as nations remaining at peace, he said. This is their contribution to the establishment of world peace. "Out of the dregs of present disaster, we can distill some real achievements in human progress."

The President's statement was made at the opening of the annual meeting of the officers of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees at the White House today. In it, Mr. Roosevelt reasserted the leadership which he assumed a year and a half ago when he asked 32 Governments to co-operate with the United States in seeking a long range solution to the refugee problem—a move which resulted in the so-called Evian Refugee Conference in Switzerland and in the formation of the present Intergovernmental Committee.

Tells of Accomplishments

Already, the President said, the Philippine Islands and the Dominican Republic have offered tangible help in the form of actual lands for settlement and these are "the forerunner, I hope, of many other similiar projects in other nations." He was cautious in not mentioning the United States, in view of the present reluctance of Congress to enlarge the immigration quotas, but referred to the existence of "millions of square miles" in "many portions of the African, American and Australasian portions of the globe" where resettlement could be profitably arranged.

"We have been working up to now on too small a scale, and we have failed to apply modern engineering to our task," he declared.

Tackles Big Task

The President obviously was applying himself to a task of this international magnitude with all the zest which has become familiar in his large domestic programs in the past, seizing upon this as one task which a neutral nation could perform during wartime with a full release of its constructive energies. Thus he took the problem of the war aftermath at its worst, as a matter of preparedness for whatever may happen. "When this ghastly war ends," he said, "there may not be 1,000,000 but 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 men, women and children belonging to many races and religions, living in many countries and possibly on several continents" who will come within the broad problem of the human refugee.

As to whether resettlement ever would be carried through on anything like this scale, the future alone can tell; but meanwhile the President's plan calls for test settlements, research of a far wider scope, the training of social workers in this field, and he welcomes the formation of an Anglo-American group within the co-ordinating foundation to act as an administrative unit in this field.

Text of President Roosevelt's statement on refugees: Page 20.

War Summary

The diplomatic front remains quiet in face of renewed activity in the field. New developments begin to appear in the all-important Russo-Turkish negotiations, for Turkish Foreign Minister Saracoglu has announced his intention of ending his prolonged stay in Moscow today. What lays behind this move is still unknown.

On the Western Front Germany's counter-attack yesterday, east of the Saar River, against the French, was so determined as to cause general conjectures that a major offensive may have begun.

At sea Germany staged its second air attack in 24 hours on British naval bases, this time at Scapa Flow, World War base in the northern Orkney Islands, damaging the British training ship Iron Duke. Yesterday's raid was against Rosyth, home base of the British Grand Fleet on the East Scottish coast near the Firth of Forth bridge. It resulted in 15 fatalities and some damage to a cruiser and a destroyer, with the loss of from 2 to 4 German planes.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, 5, and 6.

Allies' War Aims Queried in Senate

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct 17 — The war aims of France and Great Britain have become, for the moment, a dominating issue in Congress.

Yesterday four Senators, one after the other, assailed with varying degree of force, the alleged purposes of the Allies against Adolf Hitler.

Their assault, following that of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, indicates that if some formal statement of the aims and objectives of France and Great Britain could be made it would greatly aid the Senate and the American public generally in deciding the degree to which material assistance should be dispatched in the months to come.

To many sympathizers with the democracies as against Hitlerism it has seemed, during the course of the Senate debate, that the absence of a clear, concise statement of objectives, has played into the hands of those who profess to see the present struggle as simply an extension of European "power politics."

Secret Pacts Recalled

Recollections of the World War when President Wilson discovered secret treaties allocating German colonial possessions after taking America into the struggle, together with nonpayment of war debts, are used on every occasion in the present Senate debate by isolationists as arguments against modification of the arms embargo, or in distinguishing between the Allies and Germany and Russia.

Arguments indicate the degree to which this subject dominates present isolationist debate. The point was taken up again by speakers who were drawn chiefly from the anti-repeal group, and from New England, including Senators David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, John A. Danaher (D) of Connecticut, and Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut. The previous day's speakers were Senators D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, Henrik Shipstead (F. L.) of Minnesota, Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, and Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa.

Senator Maloney centered attention on himself today by formally announcing for the first time that he would vote for repeal. Hitherto he has kept silent as to his stand. This brings repeal Senators to about 60 as against 27 against repeal and the rest doubtful.

Allies Called 'Aggressors'

Again and again the Senate heard the charge that no essential difference separates the war aims of the two sets of belligerents. Senator Clark of Idaho, going his famous colleague Senator Borah one better, actually attacked France and Great Britain as "aggressors," said they did not deserve American aid, and declared that if Germany were crushed a "highly intelligent, technically developed people" would be driven into "the arms of Stalin and into the bosom of Communism."

Senator Capper who has the reputation of temperance utterance not shared by the youthful Senator Clark, followed the same theme when he asserted.

"The war issue in Europe is not humanitarianism, not democracy, not the civilization of the Western Hemisphere. The war issue in Europe is boundary lines, spoils, or the retention of spoils won in the first World War—and power politics."

Senator Shipstead paid an indirect reference to the heated retorts of some British columnists to the speech of Colonel Lindbergh, though not referring directly to the controversy. "Exchange of billingsgate of the kind which in this country as well as others at times, has been on an export basis, is not conducive to peaceful relations and the sympathetic understanding so necessary to the will to peace."

Statement Would Help

Friends of France and England, who would repeal the arms embargo, express the off-the-record hope that at some point the aims of the democracies will be specifically stated. Under such conditions suspicion of motives might be allayed, such as those voiced by no less a speaker than Colonel Lindbergh. As it is now, the Lindbergh speech provokes hasty tirades by irresponsible British journalists which are in turn carried all over the United States.

Because of the importance of the incident it is worth recalling the sequel of the Lindbergh speech.

The Associated Press carried over the United States a story that "sections of the London press" had assailed Colonel Lindbergh. The quotations proved to be all taken from one source however.

Thus, one attack is likely to develop another attack, to the embarrassment of Senate leaders handling the neutrality bill. Many believe the Allies' position in America could be improved by a simple statement of war aims and objectives, meeting such declarations as Senator Shipstead's that "the plain, unvarnished fact is that governments go to war for a purpose, and this purpose is gain—gain at the expense of the Government, country, or people against whom they war."

Repeal "Tragic"

Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, told the Senate that repeal of the arms embargo would be "tragic" and would "tend" in the direction of war. "Why take the risks?" he asked. "We have nothing to gain and everything to lose. When we make the United States a base of supplies for Britain and France—when we undertake to provide them with munitions and all other needful war materials, we become to all intents and purposes and behind a smoke-screen of professed neutrality, an undeclared partner with them in the war upon Germany."

I. L. D. Free of Communism, Marcantonia Informs Dies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Representative Vito Marcantonio (AL) of New York told the Dies Committee today that he took the office of Chairman of the International Labor Defense in 1937 "with the distinct understanding that this was going to be a non-Communist organization" and that the policy had been maintained.

He assured the Committee that Communists exercised no control over the I. L. D. and that the organization would defend a victim of Communist persecution as readily as it would a victim of Fascism, is such a case should arise.

Mr. Marcantonio said that the I. L. D.'s Governing Board was responsible for all its policies and that the Board was "overwhelmingly non-Communist." He added that he passed upon all its decisions and assumed full responsibility for everything that had been done since he took office.

Declaring that it had important information affecting national defense, the Committee has decided to ask the House for "ample funds" to continue its investigation of un-American activities for another year.

"Due to the international situation, the Committee has hundreds of important leads which cannot be developed until it is given more time and funds," a statement said. "The committee is in possession of vital information which affects our national defense and which the Committee has just come into possession of, but which will take considerable time to develop and expose."

The Committee, organized in 1938 with Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas as its head, was extended for a year last winter and was given $125,000.

Unanimous Vote

The Committee announcement said that members present voted unanimously for renewal of the authorization. Among those present were Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California and Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts who had voted in the House against continuing the investigation. They were not members of the Committee at the time.

The Committee said it was reliably informed that "many important witnesses," previously reluctant to testify, would be willing in the course of the year to disclose far-reaching information with regard to subversive activities, propaganda, and espionage."

"Fearless exposure through the fullest publicity," it said, was "the democratic alternative to the methods of dictatorship" and that at the same time it could recommend "helpful legislation that will in no sense violate the Bill of Rights" of the Constitution.

The Committee examined two high-ranking Communists as to their Party's connections with the International Labor Defense and the International Workers Order.

Dies Swings Gavel

Both Miss Anna Damon, Executive Secretary of the I. L. D., and Max Bedacht, General Secretary of I. W. O. accused committeemen of unfairness and impelled Chairman Dies to gavel them down repeatedly.

The Committee drew information that officials of the groups were party members, but made little headway when it tried to get the witness to acknowledge various articles in the Daily Worker, Party newspaper, which indicated the alliance.

Author Objects

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Miss Anna Louise Strong, author, today telegraphed Representative Martin Dies, Chairman of the Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, protesting against the testimony of Maurice L. Malkin, former Communist, who named her as a Russian secret agent in the United States.

Mr. Malkin, a witness before the Committee on Oct. 13, said Miss Strong, who has lectured at Vassar and Smith Colleges and written several books on Soviet Russia, was an Ogpu agent.

In her telegram to Mr. Dies she denied Mr. Malkin's accusation "against my Americanism" and said she would hold Mr. Dies "personally responsible for knowingly framing and publicizing barefaced lies" against "decent Americans of 300 years' standing."

Question of Guns on Athenia Put Before State Department

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—The issue of whether the liner Athenia carried guns or ammunition at the time it was sunk was formally laid before the State Department here today in the form of an affidavit by an American survivor in whose story two Congressmen have interested themselves.

The American, Gustav A. Anderson, a travel bureau operator of Evanston, Ill., said he was told by a man named Copeland, whom Anderson described as chief officer of the Athenia, that the ship did carry guns in substantial quantity and was prepared for Canada's coastal defense, outfitting as an armed commerce raider on the return trip.

The State Department declined to comment on the affidavit, which is but one of many submitted by eye witnesses to the disaster. Secretary of State Cordell Hull has said, however, that all aspects of the sinking are under exhaustive inquiry which will be the subject of a future report, and undoubtedly the question of possible gun shipments will be studied from all sources.

Questions raised by the possibility of guns on the Athenia are complex. The ship was a passenger liner, and as such, came under the international agreement requiring certain courtesies and imposing limitations on torpedoing at sea. But the State Department has never even said that a submarine did the work, much less announced any evidence as to its nationality; and the ship was running without convoy but under blackout rules and more than 50 miles off her announced course.

If it were proved that guns were carried by the ship, there is no nation to claim that its torpedoing was thus justified, and probably the chief result would be to recall even more forcefully to the public's mind the incident of the Lusitania which was proved to have carried munitions, and to strengthen the efforts of the State Department and Congress to keep Americans off belligerent ships.

Anderson did not himself see any guns, according to his affidavit. He said, in fact, that there were none visible on the decks. He did, however, ask a seaman about bulky cargo covered with burlap, and was informed by the seaman that it contained guns, so he said.

He also noted unsual braces on the ship, assuming that these were for guns, and said that "everyone on the ship" knew what they were for.

Helped in Rescue

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Maritime Commission today thanked Miss Helen Crosby of Washington, a student at Swarthmore College, for helping in the rescue of 220 passengers of the liner Athenia by the Commission's freighted City of Flint.

Chairman Emory S. Land wrote Miss Crosby to express the Commission's aprpeciation "of the assistance rendered by you, a passenger, to the Captain of the Maritime Commission ship, City of Flint, in preparation for, and during that time that, the survivors of the S. S. Athenia were on board the City of Flint."

"Your voluntary assistance in the listing and checking of the names and addresses of the survivors of the S. S. Athenia greatly facilitated their care and management on board the City of Flint, the dissemination of news as to their location and condition to their friends and relatives, and expedited that ultimate debarkation at Halifax," Mr. Land said.

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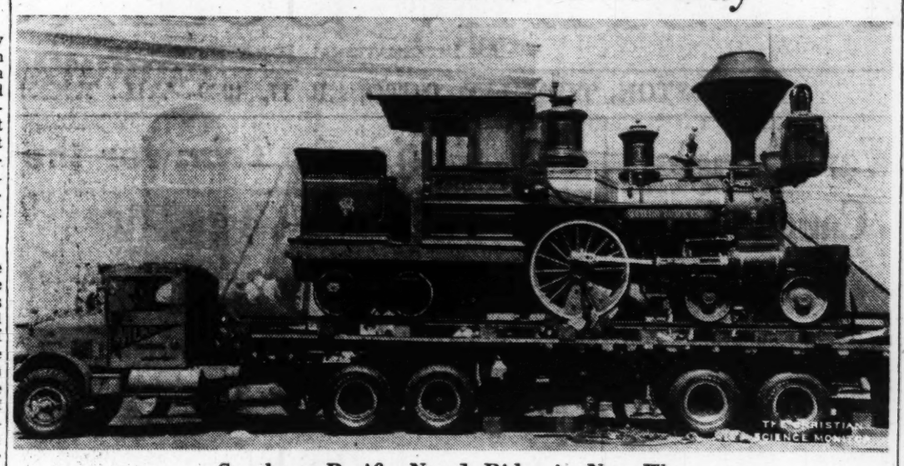

Southern Pacific No. 1 Rides in New Way

When the railway company wanted to put this old-timer in front of the S. P. station in Sacramento, Calif., to help the centennial of that city it called in a moving specialist.

Using plenty of trucks and heavy-duty tires the mover was able to transport the 43,000-pound former giant of the rails with ease and precision. The engine was built in 1843.

Canada as War Base for Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Canada is likely to be a valuable industrial ally to Great Britain in the European war, particularly if the crisis is protracted, and the growth of Dominion industries, encouraged by war needs, may appreciably affect Canada's economic relationship to the United States.

This is the opinion of careful Federal observers here who put, however, strong qualifications on the comment, and emphasize that either lack of credit or apprehension of an inflationary war development place restrictions on the limits of possible Canadian growth.

As a matter of fact, latest official figures from Canada covering September show no major influence of war orders. There has been a September business pickup, but war orders have not yet provided any significant stimulus though this is expected.

A press association report that Great Britain planned to establish a $3,000,000,000 war base for industrial production in Canada left Commerce Department officials skeptical. The total capital employed in all Canada's manufacturing industry at the end of 1937, according to the Dominion's Bureau of Statistics, they said, was about $3,465,000,000. The increase mentioned would about double the whole present manufacturing setup, and the mere time involved to obtain such a transformation would discount it except for a protracted war. At the same time, after the war ended it would be difficult to know what to do with such an industrial growth. Finally, observors doubted whether the sum mentioned would be available.

American Branch Plants

On the other hand it was agreed that a Canadian war stimulus is almost certain, particularly if the United States declines to revoke the arms embargo. Canada has already a big quota of American branch manufacturing establishments. These numbered 816 at the end of 1936, since when there has been a slow growth. The total of Canadian companies owned in the United States including manufacturing was 1,695 in 1936, capitalized at $1,936,000,000. The 816 manufacturing establishments alone were capitalized at $530,000,000.

These companies could immediately start on war orders, and might even be retooled for munitions. Canada also has its own big steel industry, the Dominion Steel & Founderies group having bought up Canadian subsidiaries of United States Steel. Even so, economists here think it unlikely that Canada would plunge into a huge expansion program without at least careful consideration of a number of problems.

In the first place there would be the natural question of how much munitions, airplanes, and other products the British could get from the United States. This matter will not be settled until the vote on the neutrality bill.

Secondly, what would happen to this growth after the war? Canada's industrial life is largely sustained by tariffs, some of which are high. To expand the plants might mean even higher tariffs and more insulation from the United States, Canada's best customer, after the war.

Large Credits Needed

Again, where would the money come from? According to Dominion statistics, England had direct investments in Canadian industry itself of $423,000,000; and total investments, including bonds and the like, of about $2,685,000,000 at the close of 1936.

It is assumed that the round figure of $3,000,000,000 in newspaper dispatches may have come from this investment. Theoretically Canadian securities and direct investments could be repatriated, and a similar British credit established in Canada. But officials here can think of a great many difficulties in the way. For one thing even if the huge war undertaking were started a great part of the machinery and supplies would have to come from the United States and here the problem of credit would again arise.

In summary, Government economists here foresee a substantial industrial boom in Canada if war continues, depending in part on parallel participation by the United States, but they are skeptical over advance stories as to its size.

Wartime Expansion for Canada Finds American Money Aloof

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The extent to which Canada will be made a depot to supply the war needs of Great Britain and its ally, France, will depend upon two factors: (1) congressional action on the proposed neutrality bill, and (2) the amount of money Britain finds it needful to invest for this purpose. This is the opinion of leaders of Finance and industry, commenting yesterday on the Associated Press report that the Downing Street Government was planning to spend billions of dollars to make Canada a great industrial empire capable of supplying British needs in a long war.

Figures regarding British investment to develop Canadian wartime industry were characterized as "largely exaggerated" by one of the foremost leaders of heavy industry in the United States to a correspondent. He said that reports, public and private, indicated that instead of United States industry going into Canada in volume, it was withdrawing.

General Motors, instead of manufacturing automobiles and trucks through its Canadian subsidiary, General Motors of Canada, Ltd., was turning out no production in the Dominion today, but, instead, its Canadian organization had become now merely a selling agency.

Building Plants Takes Time

United States Steel, he also recalled, sold its Canadian steel mill about three years ago, and all its replacements and new investments are now going into its United States mills.

The development of a huge steel mill in Canada to meet British and French wartime needs was characterized by this spokesman for the steel industry as "impractical in steel making."

Industry must look far ahead in making its plans, the head of one of the biggest banks in the world said in connection with the report. He, too, envisaged the duration of the war in Europe as "too uncertain" to warrant heavy United States investment in Canada for the manufacture of wartime supplies not only in view of the vast sums of money required to build these plants and provide raw materials for them, but the time necessary to put them into production. Where would United States investors be, he asked, should such development be undertaken by them and the war in Europe end before they got their money back?

"I am sure it is doubtful that our people will spend a lot on plans to be scrapped after the war," was the way he put it. "We wouldn't put our money in there. The British would have to furnish the money."

That Great Britain and France will need supplies from America was the consensus in all quarters, however, and the opinion was unanimous that if the British and the French "cannot spend their money in the United States, they will spend it in Canada," but that if the neutrality act were amended, there would not be any great change in the Canadian situation.

A British purchasing mission headed by Lord Riverdale is now in Canada, it was recalled.

No doubt was voiced in financial and industrial quarters here that the Neutrality Act would be amended to permit the British and French to draw their needed wartime supplies from the United States. When this occurs, it was declared, reports of huge Canadian industrial development by citizens of the United States for Anglo-French wartime needs "will disappear in thin air."

Airplane Plants on Way

An exception to this was seen in airplane manufacture. Some of the big airplane concerns already have drawn plans for the establishment of plants in the Dominion, it was learned authoritatively, and are carrying on extensive research work pending the outcome of the neutrality debate in Washington. Beyond this, it was declared in all quarters, "'many ifs" should be raised over contrary reports.

The establishment of plants for the manufacture of aircraft is quite different from that of making steel and explosives, it was stressed. Aircraft manufacturing plants are far less expensive to build and can be set up and production started much more quickly than is possible with heavy industry and war munitions. Their construction in Canada far from the scene of bombing operations would be a logical plan for the western Allies, it was seen.

Indications were that, if anything resembling a long hitch obstructs action on neutrality legislation in Washington, aircraft concerns probably can get here the financial backing they require to enable them to set up works in Canada for the manufacture of aircraft for which they could show orders in hand—provided these orders were big enough to justify the bank loans and warrant fair returns on the investment.

Canada: New Arsenal For an Empire at War

(Continued from Page 1)

struction of anti-submarine craft and mine sweepers. There is some civilian talk, though no official program is yet envisaged, for extensive merchant marine construction embracing vessels capable of traveling 20 knots and hour, which is twice the speed of the average tonnage today.

3. With more than 300,000,000 bushels of wheat in storage, Canada is already taking measures to insure continued agricultural production.

4. Canada's initial war defense appropriation of $180,000,000 is already recognized as a mere drop in the bucket, despite the fact that it is exactly double the initial appropriation of 25 years ago. "No limited liability" is the phrase continuously heard as Canadians are reminded that the cost may exceed $1,665,576,000 which was the direct outlay of Canadian participation in 1914.

Empire Co-operative

5. It was no accident that the Cabinet Minister sent to London in response to the request from Britain for a responsible Cabinet Minister representing each dominion will be Thomas A. Crerar, Minister of Dominion Resources. Nor is the fact that the British Supplies Commission, now actively engaged under Col. J. H. M. Greenly, arrived so soon after hostilities began unrelated to the present plan. Moreover the speed with which the Canadian Government, by Order in Council established the Defense Purchasing Board to replace the old War Supply Board—which is itself to be supplanted by the projected Ministry of Munitions and Supply—indicates the organization of Canadian industrial production far beyond the need for equipping Canada's volunteer "active service force."

Canada is looking forward to vastly improving the record of the last war in which, according to the report of the Imperial War Cabinet, 15 per cent of total expenditures by the British Ministry of Munitions during the last six months of 1917, for example, was spent in Canada. Even in May, 1915, more than 400 plants were engaged in shell making in Canada. The Dominion's munitions production was $388,213,553 in 1917, and $260,711,751 in 1918.

Mechanized War

These figures are important because Canadian policy so far places emphasis on munitions and supplies rather than men. It is a mechanized war. This is the real reason why there will be no conscription in Canada for a long while yet. When war was declared many influential circles urged conscription. Not only the fact that the MacKenzie King government is committed to avoid the draft, nor the opposition to conscription in French-speaking Quebec prevented compulsory enlistment. But Canada realizes it has a bigger job.

For though Canada built 2,900 airplanes for the Imperial Munitions Board in the last war the task now is to provide equipment for pilots and mechanics which the Empire training bases, it is announced, will train in 22 weeks instead of a year as formerly. This program, according to Lord Riverdale, head of the Air Mission sent to Ottawa by the British Air Ministry, will turn out "much more" than 25,000 pilots and mechanics annually. The scheme which is going into effect at once is so extensive that it cannot reach its peak in less than 18 months.

Politics Found Robbing Prisons of Efficiency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—American prison efficiency is being sacrificed to the political spoils system, while too few prison wardens and employees are making their work a career, in the opinion of Sanford Bates, Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs of America and formerly Executive Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons.

Speaking at the sixty-ninth annual convention of the American Prison Association here today, Mr. Bates said the disruption resulting from frequent changes in prison personnel was worse toay than it was a decade ago and that a recent questionnaire sent to 106 prison executives showed that 40 per cent had been on the job less than three years.

"No businessman with a modicum of intelligence, if he cared to see the establishment in which he was interested prosper, would do the things the average Governor does in appointing his prison warden," Mr. Bates declared. "I venture to state that not a single warden in the country today conscientiously and deliberately, in advance, adopted the prison business as his life work and set himself to the task of training for it.

Civil Service Applies

"Occasionally one hears an argument that civil service is not applicable to the conduct of the prisons. There is not a single disadvantage growing out of civil service that cannot be satisfactorily matched with the greater advantage in having a permanent, nonpolitical merit system."

Mr. Bates said that under the governorships of Alfred E. Smith, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Herbert E. Lehman, New York State had brought its prison system to perhaps the highest degree of efficiency in the United States and that a state should be as mindful of its prison personnel as it is of its school department.

Austin H. MacCormick, New York City Commissioner of Correction and President of the American Prison Association, speaking at the convention's banquet, declared that thousands of men and women in prison today desperately wanted to make good and could do so if given a fair chance when they emerge.

Holding that delinquency and crime have their roots in poor social and economic conditions, Commissioner MacCormick said much law-breaking could be prevented by the expansion and improvement of slum clearance, recreation facilities, public health services, guidance clinics, community centers, boys' and girls' clubs, religious influence, and guidance and school facilities for children that need special attention.

Praises La Guardia

Commissioner MacCormick also said that ignorance and fear were two of the great enemies of prison progress today, adding that "another destructive and corrosive force in our American system of law enforcement today is politics. In this connection he praised the six-year administration of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia as one which had adjourned politics in prison work.

"During these six years, in which my department has expended nearly $25,000,000 and has handled over a half million prisoners," he said, "I have never once been required to make a decision or take an action on political grounds. That is something like the millenium for a large prison department."

Other speakers at the dinner were Mayor La Guardia and Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, the former declaring that it was better to try to remove causes of crime than to correct it—better to build more low-cost housing projects than more jails.

Sam A. Lewisohn, member of the State Commission of Correction and Chairman of the local committee of the American Prison Association, stressed to the convention that a most important aspect of prison regime was to find work and training for inmates and put these on a self-sufficient basis uninterrupted by periodic appropriation cuts.

"First, we need a concerted and common-sense effort to decrease prison idleness through extension of the opportunities afforded by good parole and probation," Mr. Lewisohn said. "Secondly, each one of us, as administrators, needs to encourage continued thought on the opportunities to develop self-supporting prison labor activities correlated with the total plan of treatment."

Wider Use of Food Stamps Forecast as Relief Step

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The government's experiment in five cities of disposing of surplus food to people on relief through the issuance of stamps which they exchange at the corner grocery for food, is expected to be extended to 25 cities by Christmas, and to 100 cities by next June, Milo Perkins, President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, told the members of the National Association of Food Chains here recently.

Arrangements for the extension of the government's Food Stamp Plan are now underway, he said, and could be deterred only by unforeseen effects of the European situation. The plan received the endorsement of the chain store owners who are co-operating with the government in this method of disposing of surplus food in the country.

Morris Levinson, president of a large food company in Rochester, the first city where the experiment was tried, declared that the plan was a "very practical method of government to operate through established lines of business." When the stores turn in the stamps, brought in by the "reliefers," to the banks they get their cash, he said. Both grocers and relief clients in Rochester like the plan, he told the convention. "The plan is simple," he declared, "and definitely accomplishes its purpose. There has been a substantial increase in movement of those products designated as surplus. The element of chiseling can be dismissed as insignificant."

The agricultural significance of this method of distributing surplus commodities should be of interest to the farmer, Mr. Perkins pointed out. "Based upon our experience to date, it appears that about one-quarter of the stamps are being used for butter and another one-quarter for eggs, two products which are produced very widely on our farms. About 10 per cent of the added purchasing power is being used for wheat products. Approximately 31 per cent is being divided among the fresh fruits and vegetables. Corn meal, rice, dry beans, and dried prunes are each receiving over two per cent of the blue stamp expenditure as result of the new buying by needy families."

If this Stamp Plan should later be operated on a national basis, Mr. Perkins pointed out what it would mean to the farmer. It would offer a potential annual market, he said, for more than 300,000,000 pounds of butter, about 352,000,000 dozen eggs, more than 25,000,000 bushels of wheat in the form of flour, more than 6,000,000 bushels of corn in the form of corn meal, about 140,000,000 pounds of rice, more than 87,000,000 pounds of prunes and about 227,000,000 pounds of dry beans. "For fresh fruits and vegetables there is a tremendous potential market," he pointed out. "Given purchasing power," he said, "poor people will buy trainload after trainload of citrus, tomatoes, cabbage, peaches, and other fruits and vegetables."

If the Stamp Plan were operated on a national basis, with livestock products included on the surplus list, a very significant market would be opened for our farmers in the Corn Belt, Mr. Perkins declared. The European war has had a pronounced effect upon our agricultural situation, he said. "If the war drags out," he continued, "a better export demand may be felt for some products and a poorer one for others. The situation is constantly changing. Thanks to such machinery as the ever-normal granary, however, we have abundant and adequate supplies of foodstuffs for our own people."

Citrus foods and pork products may be added to the surplus list later in the year, Mr. Perkins said. It is expected that the commodities included on the surplus list will change from time to time but that many nutritive foods will remain.

Treasury Agents In Alcohol Raid

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Treasury agents raided one of the largest post-repeal bootleg alcohol combines Oct. 16 and said "at least four or five national crime figures have been taken into custody."

Federal agents said they expected more than 200 prisoners would be taken within the next few days, and that thousands of gallons of illicit alcohol, as well as stills in New Jersey and Westchester County, New York, would be seized.

The Treasury agents said that in the roundup several persons wanted by United States Attorney John T. Cahill, who is conducting an investigation into National crime syndicates, and by New York County District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey were picked up.

Federal agents said the ring had "defrauded the Government of at least $2,000,000 in income tax" during the last year.

Two Thanksgiving Days Indicated for Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Wisconsin will have two legal Thanksgiving holidays this year, Attorney General John E. Martin ruled Oct. 17, if President Roosevelt proclaims Nov. 23 for the national holiday.

The Attorney General ruled that Gov. Julius P. Heil's proclamation of Nov. 30 as Thanksgiving Day is valid and State departments should observe it. He said the President's proclamation also would carry in the State.

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	O	W	P	E	R			R	O	B	E	R	T	
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S	P	O	R	T	S			N	E	W	T	O	N	

Fleming Named to Lead Wage Law Enforcement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—A new, hard-hitting campaign to enforce the Wage-Hour Law is expected here as a result of the appointment by President Roosevelt of Col. Philip Fleming, of the U. S. Army Engineers, to head the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor.

Colonel Fleming succeeds Elmer F. Andrews, former Industrial Commissioner of New York, who launched the experiment for permanent Government regulation of working hours and pay.

The first anniversary of the Law's operation will be marked on Oct. 24 with a reduction in the legal American working week from 44 to 42 hours, and an increase in the minimum legal wage from 25 to 30 cents an hour.

Replacement of Mr. Andrews by Colonel Fleming was generally interpreted here as evidence of President Roosevelt's determination for more rigid enforcement of the year-old Law. Mr. Andrews has taken the approach that the law will succeed only if it can get business and public support on its side, as well as that of labor. He has felt that his duty was to move slowly, in order to educate the country gradually to the drastic new experiment.

Colonel Fleming, on the other hand, has long been noted inside the Administration as a man of rapid action. He has taken over several New Deal agencies when the wheels were apparently stuck, and made them roll again. A graduate of West Point, he first came into national prominence as deputy administrator of the Public Works Administration. Later he was detailed to take direction of the Passamaquoddy tide harnessing project, near Eastport, Maine, before funds for that experiment ran out. He has also served as coordinator for the Resettlement Administration, and at present he is District Engineer for the Army District centering in St. Paul, Minn.

Because of technicality in the law, Colonel Fleming cannot have the title of Administrator formerly held by Mr. Andrews, but he is used to doing special jobs for the President without the public recognition that usually goes with them. He will be appointed an Assistant to the Administrator, but there will be no Administrator.

Mr. Andrews will not return to New York, but will have a position on the engineering staff of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. At the request of President Roosevelt, he came to Washington a year ago last summer at a reduction in salary, because of his deep interest in seeing the wage-hour experiment succeed.

Ever since his arrival, Mr. Andrews has been swamped with requests for interpretations of the act, complaints of violations, and demands for changes.

Over his desk have passed 22,000 complaints of violations, many of which were clearly not within the law's scope. Handicapped by a small staff and wide misunderstanding of the law and its aims, Mr. Andrews has been able to make little headway with the 1,500 complaints that give evidence of validity. Thus far only 84 cases have been prosecuted.

Mr. Andrews has concentrated his fire on business whose violations of the Law appeared to be intentional, and has left untouched violations arising from ignorance or misunderstanding of the Act. Colonel Fleming is expected to be less lenient all around, thus bringing about a quicker answer to the much-debated question whether this far-reaching law can be successfully enforced, and whether it is the proper method of improving the conditions for which it was passed.

"Yours was the task of pioneering in the new field of responsibility authorized under the fair standards act of 1938," President Roosevelt told Mr. Andrews in a letter accepting his resignation. "The position carried with it all of the peculiar complexities incidental to a new undertaking, and I desire to assure you of my heart-felt appreciation of all you have done to make the new division operate smoothly and efficiently and in the best interests of all concerned."

C. I. O. Backs Medical Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17—Support for compulsory sickness insurance covering everybody in the country stands out today as one of the major new policies of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, following adoption of explicit action on this issue at the recent convention here.

In its resolution, the C. I. O. indorsed the "immediate adoption of a program for insurance for medical care on a Federal basis covering all persons."

Provision of "free medical care for low-income groups" also was recommended.

C. I. O. Behind Drive

The 400 delegates to the convention announced they would put the membership of the C. I. O. behind a drive at the next session of Congress for the Wagner medical bill.

Acknowledging that the American Medical Association opposed the bill, the C. I. O. said the measure would be taken to the people for wider explanation in 1940. The labor group also indicated that 1940 would see increased political action in all legislative matters, local and national.

In its resolutions the C. I. O. stressed "the need for a complete program of medical care for the American people . . . delayed because of the reactionary opposition of some bureaucratic officials of organized medicine. . . ."

The convention asked among other measures for cash benefits for temporary disability to workers, construction of needed hospitals in rural and urban areas throughout the country," and for grants-in-aid by the Federal Government to State agencies to give assistance to maternal and child-health services as well as to the needy, blind, widows, and dependent children.

The C. I. O. also urged the adoption by member unions of a program that would result in formation of medical co-operatives in their communities.

Complete indorsement of the Wagner bill was given in the annual report presented as a keynote to the convention by John L. Lewis, President.

He sai dthat judging from responses of affiliated unions to communications sent them during the year concerning the national medical program "it is evident that the workers of this country are ready for immediate action."

Students Utilize Democratic Ways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As an application of democratic government in undergraduate extra-curricular activities, the Cooper Union has adopted a new form of student government with a written constitution establishing a "Supreme Court" to decide controversies arising over the interpretation of its provisions, it was announced by Prof. Walter S. Watson, director of admissions and student relations.

The system provides for a Student Council functioning as a legislature and will be composed of 18 class presidents, headed by George Fox of Brooklyn. Members of the Council and of the Faculty Committee on Student Relations will constitute the Supreme Court.

Professor Watson said the resulting clarifiction of faculty and undergraduate responsibilities would eliminate friction occasionally arising when spheres of faculty and student duty are obscure. Moreover, he held, it should guard against the centralization of power within any student clique.

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Medical Council, Under President, Dr. Cabot's Plan

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The establishment by President Roosevelt of a "General Medical Council" of doctors to administer a National Health program was proposed Oct. 16 by Dr. Hugh Cabot of the Mayo Clinic, Pochester, Minn.

Dr. Cabot told members of the American Public Health Association at a preliminary meeting, that private charity organiaztions and the charity work of individual doctors is insufficient today to meet the demand for medical care which now exists.

He said that under present circumstances physicians levy an "insidious income tax" on persons able to pay for medical care to make up for what they lose in treating charity patients.

"If we are to continue the principle of income taxes levied by Government, we must put an end to income taxes levied by professional groups" and pay for medical care honestly through Government appropriations, the surgeon declared.

A general Medical Council appointed by the President and "having great security of tenure" so that it would not be upset by changes of Administration could, he added, regulate a National health program which would insure the maximum amount of medical care to individuals at the minimum cost to Federal, State and local Governments.

Dr. Cabot is Vice-Chairman of the committee of physicians for the improvement of medical care, a "rebel" group which took issue two years ago with the American medical Association. Its action added to the controversy over a National health program which is embodied in the health bill now before Congress, under the sponsorship of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York.

Tern's Homes Far Apart, So It's Widely Traveled

The Arctic tern, whose extreme summer and winter homes are 11,000 miles apart, flies from pole to pole annually, making a yearly round trip of 22,000 miles.

Opportunities for Women Their Theme

NBC; White Studio; Anne Kirby

Television, Education, Aviation: All Are Making New Calls on Women

Left: Miss June Hynd, assistant director of women's activities for the National Broadcasting Company, who sees future openings for women in television. Center: Ordway Tead, Chairman of the Board of Higher Education of New York City, who in addressing professional and business women, discussed the "Pioneer Women of Today in Job Opportunities of Tomorrow." Right: Miss Jacqueline Cochran, aviatrix, who discussed opportunities for women in aviation.

New Field for Women in Television

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The development of television will bring new opportunities to women in programs that cannot be presented as well by radio, according to Miss June Hynd, Assistant Director of Women's Activities for the National Broadcasting Company. Miss Hynd was one of several speakers who discussed new fields for women at a vocational panel held here by the New York League of Business and Professional Women last week end.

"Women will have a place in television, both before the camera and behind the scenes," Miss Hynd said. "In demonstrations of cooking and household decoration which have always been 'flat' when coming over the air, there will be a visual advantage.

What It Takes

"The question of how to break into television is answered in much the same way as the field of radio. If you are outstanding, television will get you. It is not primarily good looks or a good voice which is in demand, but the right personality. The regularly scheduled television program here fills 10 hours each week, of which two programs are devoted to women's activities, a much bigger proportion than in radio."

Need of Youth

Miss Jacqueline Cochran, aviatrix and cosmetiste, told of the business use to which women can put an ability to fly. In the management of her own business, she travels approximately 50,000 miles a year in an airplane, she told the group. Any woman who maintains a private business and has a fairly successful income will find it advantageous to have her own airplane, Miss Cochran said, in providing a more speedy contact with retail outlets. She recommended it particularly to department store buyers, saying that the maintenance cost was not prohibitive.

Ordway Tead, editor of Harper & Brothers and Chairman of the Board of Higher Education in New York, emphasized the seriousness of unemployment for youth.

"There are approximately 400,000 young men and women in the city who have never had work," he stressed. "It is a great detriment to society, potentially. The fault does not lie at their doors, as young people are willing to start at small salaries. They are very humble."

Miss Lottie Edwards, Vice-President of the League, who has had many years experience in personnel administration and guidance, arranged the meeting in the interests of widening opportunities for women during a "slack" period, she said. She called the panel "Pioneer Women of Today in Job Opportunities of Tomorrow."

Press in New Zealand Follows World Trends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand shows the same trend in city newspaper competition as other countries. Within recent years there were three daily papers in two of the four main centers, and four in one of the others. Now each center has two papers, a morning and an evening.

Newspapers adhere strictly to the tradition of not trying criminal cases in their pages, though it should be added that the law would deal with them promptly if they broke this rule. They publish a wide range of news and open their columns to views opposite to their own. Many of them keep up the practice of publishing lengthy editorials on local and overseas affairs. Some of these articles are well-informed and are up to the best standard of English journalism.

telegraph. The Association maintain correspondents in England and other countries, and by mailed articles keep their readers informed about world affairs. The amount of space given to overseas news has been the subject of comment by visitors. Once a week the papers publish supplements or special pages containing locally written articles, items taken from the world's press and such features as book reviews and sections for children. They make increasing use of photographic illustrations and cartoons.

In the political influence of New Zealand newspapers in recent years, the experience of England and Australia has been repeated. Though the Labor Party was supported by only one daily paper, and that one a paper with a relatively small circulation in a provincial district, the party won an overwhelming victory in the elections of 1935, and retained office by a very large majority in the elections of 1938.

New Zealand weekly and monthly journals are for the most part distinguished by the excellence of their illustrations. They may be described as miscellanies. In small communities journals devoted exclusively to intellectual and aesthetic interests find it very difficult to exist.

New Zealand journalists do well abroad. Many of them are employed in Australia, and some have established themselves in England. Perhaps the most distinguished journalist produced by New Zealand—though he did not take up newspaper work until he went to Europe—was Dr. Harold Williams, the distinguished authority on Russia and Foreign Editor of the London Times.

The most famous New Zealander in the newspaper world is the cartoonist David Low, who began to draw in his native town Christchurch, and went to London by way of the Sydney Bulletin.

A number of small private stations of low power had also secured the right to broadcast without sharing in the revenue from licenses. They were permitted to make advertising announcements under narrow restrictions, for the official attitude towards radio broadcasting for many years was strictly in line with the conservative policy followed by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Broadcasting Board

A definitely forward step was taken in 1932 when a National Broadcasting Board of government nominees was appointed. Longer hours of transmission and higher powered stations followed, the wider range of radio coverage being marked by rapid advances in the numbers of listeners. After three years experience, radio advertising for pecuniary benefit was abolished by statute. This deprived the small concerns of their only source of income, and they gradually disappeared, their difficulties being accentuated by the demands for copyright and performing rights on the recordings they used. There are 21 State-owned broadcasting stations giving service today in New Zealand.

In many parts of the country strong public opposition was shown to the abolition of the small local stations, for they provided a more intimate and direct local appeal than those of the national concern. The completely English system approved by the government of that time was only tolerated, and when New Zealand's first Labor Government was elected in 1935 it made a complete change, establishing a commercial broadcasting organization dependent upon advertising for its revenue, the "national" stations receiving the license fees, and being controlled by a director instead of the former broadcasting board. A Minister of Broadcasting was appointed.

Three Years Old

This joint system has been running for three years, providing a wide variety of entertainment, the commercial stations aiming at popular appeal, while the nationals pay more attention to cultural aspects and matters of national importance. All important outside broadcasting relays are conducted by the national agency.

The national stations, having an assured annual income of about £300,000, are able to secure overseas artists to supplement the recorded programs, which must necessarily predominate in a country so remote from great entertainment centers. The national system provides an excellent service of talks and discussions of local and international questions, and it encourages dramatic production, utilizing a fair proportion of script of New Zealand writers. Its imposing headquarters building now being constructed near Parliament Building includes in its plans the provision, at some future date, of a conservatorium of music and the spoken arts. It is realized that the State broadcasting organization is the only body able to finance this responsibility adequately.

Televised Movies For 200 Miles At 4-Mile Altitude

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—A dozen persons in a transport plane four miles above the earth enjoyed televised movies and a television broadcast today.

Television images had been picked up before by a receiver in an airplane, but the distance at which the images were received today—more than 200 miles—hung up a new record.

It was made possible by the altitude at which the plane flew, more than 20,000 feet. Ultra-short-wave impulses, which carry television images, are like light waves in that they do not follow the curvature of the earth.

Ground receiving sets seldom can obtain images over a distance greater than 50 miles. By ascending to a great height, engineers were able to draw a theoretical "line of sight" from the broadcasting equipment, on top the Empire State Building in New York, to the plane.

Taking off from Newark, N. J., airport, the plane picked up movies and the regular sound track for 15 minutes during a flight to Washington. Then, near Washington, W. A. Patterson, President of United Air Lines, and David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, both sitting in a New York studio, were flashed on the airplane's receiver screen.

For the most part, the images were "grainy" and shot through with streaks. Engineers said it was due to interference from the electrical equipment of the plane's two motors. Often the image contained wavy lines like those in radioed photographs.

Among the guests aboard the plane was Maj. Gen. Delos Emmons, of Langley Field, Va., chief of the General Headquarters Air Force. He declined to venture an opinion whether images televised to an airplane would have any military value.

Armistice Day Proclaimed

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 17

Proclaiming Nov. 11 as Armistice Day, President Roosevelt asserted yesterday that it was appropriate for the American people to reflect upon the hour "when the voices of war were silenced and to look forward even now to a time when a just and enduring peace shall be established among all the peoples of the earth."

The proclamation, issued at a time when Europe again is engaged in conflict, commented on the "tragic situation in which the world finds itself today, with the destructive forces of war once again unleashed."

The President acted in accordance with an Act of Congress, passed in 1926, requesting the Chief Executive to issue an armistice proclamation. An act in 1938 provided that each Nov. 11 shall be "dedicated to the cause of world peace," and made a legal public holiday.

The proclamation directed that the United States flag be displayed on all Government buildings Nov. 11 and the President invited the people of the Nation "to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies."

The original Armistice Day act of 1926 proposed appropriate ceremonies "expressive of our gratitude for peace and our desire for the continuance of friendly relations with all other people."

Survey Spots Holes in British Blockade

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—So many new and untried factors affect Germany's ability to withstand a blockade—arising chiefly out of German preparations and the uncertainties of aid from Russia—that the Foreign Policy Association announced an exhaustive survey of Europe's war potential yesterday without undertaking any predictions as to the economic outcome.

The fact that the Association's experts did not freely attribute overwhelming power to the blockade, in contradistinction probably to the majority of economic publicists today—indicates that in their view there remain important reservations as to the likelihood of forcing Germany into submission by the blockade method.

The following represents a digest of the most significant material presented by John C. Dewilde, who wrote the Association's report with the assistance of James Frederick Green and Howard J. Trueblood of the association's research staff:

Summary Conclusions:

"Germany's industrial capacity is far superior to that before the World War. Its food production is larger, and, if it can obtain effective access to supplies in Poland and Southeastern Europe, France and Britain may find it less easy this time to starve Germany out! Germany will have the greatest difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of fats. . . .

"The output of raw materials from domestic sources is greater than in 1914 with one notable exception—iron ore. The Reich's most serious deficiencies are in iron, petroleum, and rubber. For iron, it must rely largely on Sweden; for mineral oil on Rumania and the Soviet Union. . . . While the Soviet Union theoretically can supply considerable quantities of manganese, timber, and oil, the remoteness of these from the German frontier, together with the lack of adequate transportation facilities, may greatly limit its assistance to Germany even if Russia is inclined to aid.

Plenty of Coal

"The conquest of Poland has completely relieved the threatened shortage of coal in Germany and given the country a large exportable surplus which it can barter against food and raw materials.

"The German economy has a marked superiority over Britain and France (in that) its economy has been much more efficiently and thoroughly organized for war. . . . Nevertheless, its foreign resources are much inferior. Its ability to pay for vital imports is much smaller. As soon as Germany has dissipated its limited foreign assets, it may be compelled by military necessity to seize direct control of important sources of supply in southeastern and northern Europe. . . .

"No fundamental change has taken place in the economic power both of Britain and France. . . .

"Italy may prove an economic liability (to Germany, if it remains friendly to the Reich) rather than an asset. . . .

"The participation of Soviet Russia would be of much greater weight. The U. S. S. R. is the only country whose economic power is vastly superior to 1914. . . . Its deficient transportation system, however, may seriously handicap the mobilization of its economic resources."

Detailed Analysis—Germany:

The industrial plant and equipment of Greater Germany including Czechoslovakia is 50 per cent greater than in 1914, and appears "adequate for war purposes."

The pinch comes in the field of materials, of which Germany normally imports more than a third. Domestic supplies have been considerably enlarged. By 1937, the home output of such materials was 56 per cent greater than in 1928 (according to German industrial sources). Last year, Germany produced 160,000 tons of aluminum against 10,000 tons in 1932. Last year's production of synthetic rubber is variously estimated at between 10,000 and 40,000 tons (The Economist). Synthetic fibers last year reached 32.4 per cent of total requirements, and large amounts of Army uniforms, etc., have been stored up.

As to oil, the domestic sources reached an output of 2,253,000 tons in 1938; but imports still amounted to 4,977,000 tons. As to iron ore, it seems unlikely that Germany can get more than a third of this ore from domestic sources.

Neutral sources still accessible at present furnished Germany with 44.7 per cent of its imports in the first quarter of 1939.

However, "Britain and France are already following the precedent set in the World War and rationing the imports of neutrals to insure that large amounts are not diverted to the enemy."

Other Ores

From Hungary and Yugoslavia, Germany could get "enough bauxite" (aluminum ore). Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, and Finland might supply some copper, but at best much less than half Germany's peacetime imports. Russia could cover the Reich's entire needs in manganese. From Italy, Germany could obtain mercury as well as sulphur. Conquered Poland can furnish plenty of zinc and an exportable surplus of coal. Timber in "sufficient quantities" could probably be delivered by Russia, Southeastern Europe, and Poland.

"Hence the Reich will have the greatest difficulty in getting adequate amounts of rubber, cotton, oil, and iron ore." Except for synthetic rubber mentioned above, Germany is cut off from all foreign sources of natural rubber. Of more than passing interest, however, is the statement elsewhere in the report that Russia produces 70 per cent of its rubber needs from synthetic sources, a statement made on the authority of The Economist.

Iron From Sweden

More than 41 per cent of iron ore imports came from Sweden where difficulties in supply for Germany may increase rather than diminish in wartime due to British pressure and because shipments will now have to come from the Baltic Swedish port of Lulea, which is frozen from December to March.

As for oil, "only seizure of Rumania could insure the whole output for Germany"—an amount which could nearly fill the peacetime German import of 4,967,000 metric tons. Theoretically at least, the Reich could obtain at least part of its mineral oil from Russia which in 1937 exported 1,930,000 metric tons, but with Russia now at war and transportation problems aeute, there would be grave problems. Russia's share of Poland yielded 500,000 tons of oil last year.

As for foods, home-grown food covers about 83 per cent of the country's consumption calculated in terms of calories. "Under pressure from Germany . . . the five countries of Southeastern Europe which supplied 22 per cent of food imports last year might be made to deliver whatever wheat, corn, and barley the Reich needs, as well as considerable of its requirements in livestock. From a conquered Poland, Germany may draw additional quantities of rye, barley, oats, and livestock.

Fats Major Need

"The major food difficulty would lie in the supply of fats. The Baltic countries, Poland, Scandinavia, and the Netherlands might deliver some bacon, lard, and butter, but their exports would fall far short of Germany's needs. Russia has no large food surplus except cereals."

The above survey covers all the strategic raw materials and foodstuffs which are vital in wartime and are the key to blockade analysis. The association gave comparable figures for Russia, Britain, France, and Italy in addition to those for Germany.

This dispatch is confined to the German situation since there is little doubt as to the ability of Britain and France to mobilize their vast economic power as in the last war; the chief strategic economic question relates to whether Germany can hold out. And on this question the chief result of the survey was to suggest that it cannot be said with conviction, now, on the basis of the available evidence, that this huge economic power of the Allies necessarily can be applied in such fashion as to bottle Germany up, and thereby force it to capitulate. There remain economic avenues of escape which, given the intensive preparations and favorable circumstances such as aid from Russia, might or might not prove sufficient for the Reich.

Blockade Scorned

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP)—Economics Minister Walther Funk recently ridiculed the British blockade and declared "German economy now is turning its face to the East, especially the Southeast."

In an address opening the Vienna East Fair, he said Britain "has suffered failure after failure and out of the enemies which were intended to be set up against Germany, friends have arisen which insure German space of living and strengthen German war potential . . ."

Blockaded raw materials eventually can be brought to Germany by a roundabout route, he said, adding that it would not be long before German inventive genius finds a way to manufacture substitutes.

Dr. Funk announced establishment of a special economic office to adjust and direct all questions of Southeastern economy, especially of import and export in accordance with a uniform viewpoint—namely war economy.

Shirley Temple Helping Community Chest Drive

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Shirley Temple, child film star, has agreed to help raise $3,221,720 for the Los Angeles Community Chest.

Shirley accepted appointment as honorary chairman of the charity drive. Her mother, Mrs. George Temple, said the actress would work actively in the campaign, particularly among school children.

New Zealand Centenary in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The Government of New Zealand has decided that preparation for the Dominion's centennial celebrations in 1940 shall go on as if there had been on declaration of war. In making this announcement, the Acting Prime Minister, Peter Fraser, said the whole spirit of the centennial demanded that, unless dire necessity dictated otherwise, the work should be continued.

"It would be no tribute either to those who have gone before us or to ourselves of today, if at the present moment we gave any such sign of weakness as would be apparent by abandonment of our centennial proposals, or any other retreat from rational functioning of our normal activities. The whole spirit of the centennial has been to arouse in our people a proper national pride. So far from the present position rendering the continuance of these efforts undesirable, I am of the opinion that the aspirations and responsibilities of the centennial efforts themselves will be a most valuable aid to cementing the national spirit which is so necessary just now."

It has also been decided that the Centennial Exhibition, which is scheduled to open in November of this year, in Wellington, shall go on. "The exhibition is intended to arouse a just pride in our country and its development over the last hundred years," said the Mayor of Wellington, T. C. A. Hislop, in commenting on this decision, which is supported by the Government. "This spirit is of even more importance in a time of great national stress." The great thing is to keep up the morale of the nation, and the exhibition will help in this, it is argued.

New Honors Await 'Modern Pioneers'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has just been appointed Chairman of a committee of six natural scientists who will select America's most prominent "modern pioneers" on the basis of their contribution to the American standard of living during the past 25 years, it was announced Oct. 17 by the National Association of Manufacturers, for whom the selection will be made.

Scientific societies, trade groups and manufacturing bodies will be asked to nominate candidates by Dec. 1. Those chosen will receive awards at a dinner to be held by the Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here on Feb. 27, the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the American patent system.

The other members of Dr Compton's committee are Frank C. Whitmore of Pennsylvania State College; Forest R. Moulton of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; George B. Pegram of Columbia University; Edward R. Weidlein, of the Mellon Institute, and John T. Tate of the University of Wisconsin.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Russia: How Far Will It Drive to the West?

Our setting is a wood-panelled library. Before a crackling fire sit a group in comfortable chairs, talking informally. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Today we come to another country with as vast possibilities of discussion as our France of yesterday —Russia. Again our limited time will restrict us to a few fundamentals. Russia spreads over western Europe and across Asia to the Pacific Ocean. On your maps it is a vast land area. It's big—and a key theme to Russia is that bigness.

"It's called the bear, the steamroller. Like a huge amorphous mass, it is not strong at any one point yet its sheer weight makes it a power always felt in eastern European affairs. Someone has said that to have a little, guarantees the most efficiency in making that little go far. Russia has always had a lot. Therefore it has always been inefficient. Masses of peoples to farm masses of land have meant continuation of the most primitive farm methods in the past.

"In wars Russia has always produced huge armies and then thrown the men away in futile strategy, confident that it could replace them from an apparently inexhausible source. Soviet Russia has built huge industrial plants, tremendous in size, yet hopelessly short on quality and quantity of output. It's much like a leaking dam at a pond which fills so rapidly no one notices or cares about the leaks."

Question: "Isn't it the orientalism of Russia which makes it appear amorphous?"

Answer: "That undoubtedly plays its part. When you get size and an oriental point of view as well, then you have the sort of thing we find in Russia. But the occidental or Western angle of Russia must not be overlooked. There is a tendency on the part of certain writers to consider Russia as moving eastward or southward. But a look at history, as shown in the accompanying map, shows a marked trend westward."

Question: "I note that movement west was largely pre-Soviet. Isn't Stalin, with a completely different ideology of government, likely to reverse that trend?"

Answer: "Let's consider that. Now the mass momentum of national characteristics and trends is so strong that no change in government seems to swing it very far. Germany under Hitler remarkably resembles many of the objectives if not the methods of the Germany of the Kaiser, Bismarck and Frederick.

"Look at Russia today. Stalin has thrown off the last remains of Lenin or Marxist Communism and emerges practically a Tsar. Isn't it interesting that with it comes a Tsarist drive westward?"

Question: "Then you think that the hope that Stalin merely secured his frontiers in Poland to permit him to work east and south is a false one?"

Answer: "Yes, if we are to accept continuous historic trends as a guide to the future. Russia has long been fascinated with the West. Most of the Russian population is in western Russia. Peter the Great definitely accepted the West and worked hard to change Russia into a Western state. Even his famous Russian city had a Germanized name, St. Petersburg. Russia as you will see on the map was pretty far into Europe in 1914—and before that time Russian troops were engaged as far away as Spain and Northern Italy.

"If we accept this trend, then Stalin is bidding his time until he can move to the west again. Tie up Germany in a war with England and France and he will be free to move into the Balkans, Scandinavia and perhaps even the rest of Poland."

Question: "But that infers military action and Russia's success so far has been obtained without that. Would Stalin risk a change?"

Answer: "It's a question whether or not he'd have to. Remember that he, with Hitler, is of the school that has two arms of conquest, politics and the army. In the old days when the army moved in the generals were given charge of things until peace. Then politics came up again. Now the army and politics are used simultaneously, with alternate threats carefully weighed as to timing, distance and pressure, bringing about conquest often without much warfare. Stalin, lifelong student and expert on revolution, has a most effective vehicle for internally weakening a distracted country. Then he can threaten with force and get what he wants."

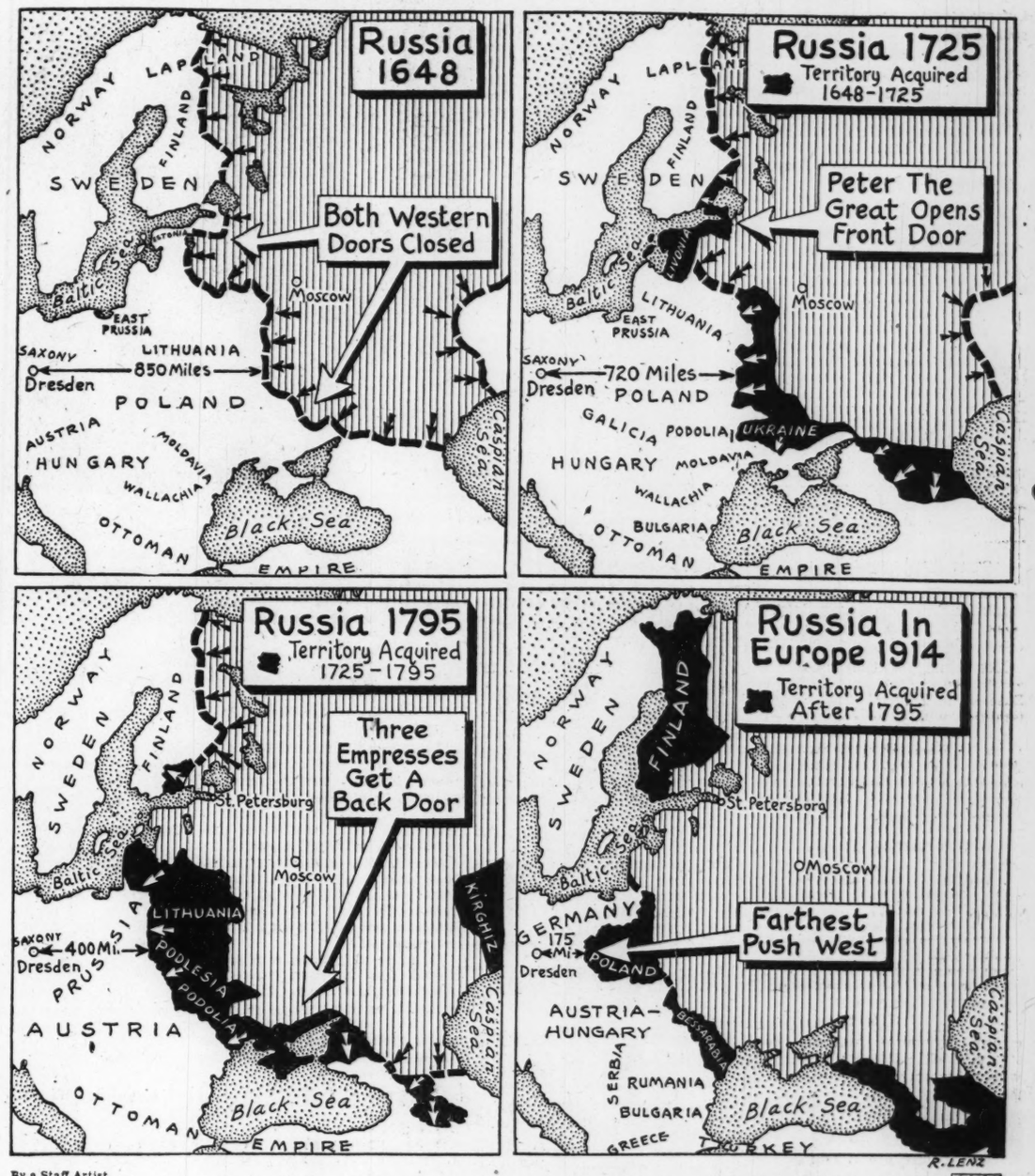
Question: "Then France and England might have a Communistic Russia literally at their doors if the Stalin revolution managed to go deep into Germany?"

Answer: "It's possible. If that were so, and England, France and Germany could work out a peace before they were too exhausted, it's not beyond possibility you might see all three of them join together to push Russia out of Europe. If they ever joined forces to do it it shouldn't be very hard. Remember its weight and not military skill that is Russia. Weight with skill can drive it out. The Reich Army of today could do it without difficulty."

Question: "Could you tell us more about these major changes in Stalin's policy?"

Answer: "Nowhere near as well as the Monitor's noted Russian correspondent, W. H. Chamberlin, who is our guest today. Writer of what is considered the best history of the Russsian revolution, long a student of Russian affairs, Mr. Chamberlin has been on assignment in Japan and France since leaving Russia. He cabled his answer as guest speaker for today's meeting and you'll find it on Fireside page 55 just below."

The Slavic Bear Between Hibernations



By a Staff Artist

Russia Opens Front and Back Doors to the West

The Mother of the Slavs sprawls over a continent, now balancing, now upsetting Europe's delicate balance of power. Her present advance in Europe has been at the invitation of Hitler; but her fundamental interests in the Baltic and the Balkans would seem to clash with those of Germany. How long then can this unnatural alliance continue?

Stalin: Master of Russia, Threat to Europe

By W. H. Chamberlin

There are two great recent changes in the Soviet Union, closely connected with each other. Firstly, the character of the regime has been transformed during the last few years as a result of the purges which politically, and often physically, "liquidated" almost all the survivors of the Bolshevik Old Guard, many prominent Soviet generals, diplomats and captains of industry. Secondly the Soviet Union having joined the ranks of the so-called "dynamic states," is now committed forcefully to changing the European frontier which it accepted after the civil war and wars with Poland, Finland and the Baltic States in the years following the conclusion of the World War.

It becomes retrospectively increasingly clear that the central purposes of the purges was to free Stalin from anything in the nature of Communist public opinion.

The official charges of pro-German, pro-Japanese activity and industrial sabotage were not the real reason for the trials. Stalin desired to destroy every Communist of independent reputation dating from the early period of the revolution, with the purpose of having his hands free for any policy, including an understanding or alliance with Fascism, that he might choose to pursue. His destruction of Marshal Tukhachevsky and other prominent Red Army generals who, it is worth noting, weren't old regime military leaders but young men who had made careers under the revolution, was motivated by nervous fear of a Bonapartist coup.

Present Despotism

As a result of the purges the Soviet system changed from an oligarchical party dictatorship, with a certain ideological basis, into a purely personal despotism. Stalin, whose chief lieutenants now are either too young to have participated in the revolution or who played a mediocre role therein, can, like Hitler and Mussolini, follow any policy, internationally or internally, which seems expedient, regardless of its compatibility with the ideas of Marx and Lenin. This makes the future course of Soviet development more incalculable than ever.

Stalin's first conspicuous use of his new, completely unfettered position was the conclusion of the sensational understanding with Hitler which so shocked those uncritical admirers of the Soviet regime in western countries who took its anti-fascist professions seriously.

Stalin's Policy

One must admit Stalin played his cards cleverly, recognizing that his three objectives in their relative order of importance are maintaining his own power, increasing the Russian territorial possessions, and stimulating international revolution. His policy during the months immediately preceding the war was a masterpiece of Machiavellian cunning, pushing Europe into a war from which he proposed to stand aloof, reaping all possible advantages. He encouraged England and France to believe he would cooperate in defending Poland, then at the very last moment, when neither Hitler nor the Democratic powers could very well back down, switched his orientation to the Third Reich.

A prolonged destructive war, wherein Germany, France and England are the main participants, can only benefit Stalin, whether he thinks primarily in terms of Russian power or world revolution. He already, with practically no military loss, has regained a large area inhabited by some thirteen million people in eastern Poland and, following the best Hitler technique as used in Austria and Czechoslovakia, gained bloodless control of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

But Stalin's greatest opportunity may well come at the end of the war if it ends in the breakdown of Germany. It is very likely all eastern and southeastern Europe will then be in an extremely chaotic condition, very favorable for communist propaganda, and Stalin will have the Red Army as a weapon to convince those who don't succumb to propaganda.

One can already see indications of a radically new alignment of forces in such an eventuality, with Fascist Italy and conservative Spain perhaps siding with England and France against the Red Colossus, while Germany itself may be the prey of a civil war, with England and France supporting moderates against extremists, who may go Bolshevik as the price of Soviet aid.

The more immediate question is how far Stalin can and will help Hitler. The weakness of Stalin's huge empire is its uncommonly inefficient economic system. The masses of the people still live at an extremely low standard and the traditional defects of bad quality industrial production, inefficient transportation and incompetent distribution show no improvement.

Even the easiest industrial problem, the increase of the quantitative output of iron, steel and oil, has lagged badly in recent years. Russia, if it desires, can supply Germany with gold, manganese, timber and copper. Its ability to supply any large amount of oil, iron or steel would seem to depend upon whether the Germans will be allowed to organize production.

Aid to Hitler?

There is no indication that Stalin will send any troops or airplanes to Germany, but as it is to his interest to prolong the war he will probably feed Germany raw materials, thereby somewhat counterbalancing British and French supplies from America. The social order of the new Russia would seem to suggest a less efficient Fascist state with strong oriental characteristics as regards the absolute power of its ruler and the extremely precarious tenure of the life and liberty of its chief functionaries.

The Russian Roller Rolls

Has Russia begun a westward push? Is it going to play a role in Europe again?

You yourself must give the answer. It is written where all may read. It is scrawled in gigantic letters across the most titanic land empire that has ever persisted among the nations of men. The sentences are irregular and distorted, as if made by children, or in the dark. But any discerning man can make them out.

They take us back towards the end of the last millennium. They reveal a boundless expanse of level steppes, dreary swamps, trackless forests. All is as formless as a shoreless sea. Currents surge through it as bewildered gulf streams; unending waves leap and fall in futile rhythm. They are the tribes of the earth, wandering without compass and without chronicle; wandering whithersoever hunger leads or fear drives, ravaging, devouring, disappearing. A limitless, inarticulate human ocean—that was Russia.

Then somehow, from somewhere, there appeared a definite type, the Slavs. They spattered as a drop of milk fallen on a stone. In time there were Slavs in the Baltics, Slavs in the Balkans, Slavs in the Carpathians, Slavs in the Alps, Slavs in the Peloponnesus.

Christianity (989)

Looking farther upon that formless Slavic sea you see a light piercing the gloom. Religion comes to the Russian Slavs (989). From China? No. From India? No. From the West, through Constantinople. It is Christianity. That's a new link with Europe. To the instinctive tie of hunger is added the invisible bond of faith. The Slavs move West.

Duchy of Moscow (1300)

Imagine them now as clouds covering the skies. They are always in motion. No constant form; no persisting color. The clouds meet, coalesce, separate, merge again—endlessly. No! There's a dense mass there in the middle that seems to stay together. It looks like a whale; like an elephant; like a camel! Like all of them, and none of them. But it remains, it does not vanish. It will never vanish.

The Duchy of Moscow has come into being. Russia has begun. The Slavs have a mother. Mother Russia is on the way to Europe.

Ivan The Terrible (1533-84)

Russia moves slowly. She does not travel in a buggy. She has no roads, and must make her way as she goes. So she rides on a "bulldozer," the most formidable of all American excavating machines, a scraper pushed by a crawling tractor that tears out trees, boulders, buildings, as it moves. Russia had a bulldozer 500 years ago. And has constantly been driving it to the West, clumsy, huge, slow, mighty.

Russia had no shore, no door to the outside world; no port, no way out. Of course, it tried to drive the bulldozer through the woods and swamps to a sea. The "Terrible Ivan" was one of the mightiest of drivers. He went in every direction, greatly expanding his empire. He sat as a colossus on his monstrous caterpillar but he couldn't get to a door.

Peter the Great (1682-1725)

However, the bulldozer didn't stop. It constantly gained in power. The Russian nation is the mightiest biological force on earth. It moves as a glacier. Who can stop a glacier? Peter the Great at last directs it to the sea. He takes the Baltic states. So Russia has a door, a front door. Russia goes to the West; the West comes into Russia. The Sea surges through Russia's own portal. A splendid city rises upon it, welcoming Europe to Muscovy, directing Muscovy to Europe.

The city is St. Petersburg. Over onion-domed, gold-decked churches bells exultantly cry, "Russia has a door!"

The Empresses (1730-96)

But the bulldozer has not stopped. Russia's huge house requires another door, a southern portal—into the Mediterranean. So Russia pushes on. Women are now masters; empresses rule the Russians. But it matters not who holds the wheel. The needs and strivings of the millions guide and impel the tank.

Turkey blocks the way! Turkey had a grand empire when Russia was little more than a Muscovite duchy. It dominated North Africa, much of Asia, and a good deal of Europe while Russia was still wading in its swamps. But Russia needs a door; it won't be stopped. War follows war. Barrier after barrier is raised, road after road is blocked. Half of Europe comes to Turkey's aid—all to no avail. The tank goes on and on. It tears out forests, smashes citadels, crushes an empire; crashes to the sea. Russia has a southern door, another road to the West. Russia now has two arms with which to embrace Europe.

It is the end of the 18th century.

The Alexanders (1825-81)

But time did not stop with the 18th century. Nor does the Russian tank. The empire extends over nearly one-sixth of the earth's land surface but that is not enough. The machine moves on. It rolls over little Finland (1809), passes over almost the whole of Poland (1815) rolls over the Balkans clear to the outpost of Constaninople (1879), freeing Bulgaria and Rumania, retaining the province of Bessarabia.

That endured until 1917.

Josef Stalin

But time did not end in 1917. The course of Russian history is not deflected. Russian power is not exhausted; the Russian bulldozer not destroyed. There are 170,000,000 Russians now. Never was their elemental push so powerful.

Russia remains Russia. Whether led by Ivan or Peter, Catherine or Elizabeth, Alexander or Josef, Russia's power grows and is pointed West. It will work under autocrat in overalls as mightily and in the same direction as under autocrat in ermine.

Slavs say, "The rooster doesn't make the dawn." Stalin doesn't make the spring. Russia does. And a Russian spring appears to be here.

Read On—

Magazines

Russia Changes Front—By William Henry Chamberlin in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine for Oct. 7, 1939.
Description of the Soviet Union's departure from the aims of Marx and Lenin as seen in the Stalin Pacts with Germany and Japan.

Behind Russo-German Rapproachment—By C. E. Gratke in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine for Sept. 2, 1939.
Some historic precedents for the Stalin-Hitler axis, showing why observers were more astonished than surprised.

Stalin Over Europe—By Demaree Bess in the Saturday Evening Post for Oct. 14, 1939.
Stalin pictured as taking up the imperialist designs of the former Tsars, threatening Europe at Hitler's invitation.

Books

Stalin—By Boris Souvarine, 1939.
Says the Monitor's William Henry Chamberlin of this new book: He has written not only the best biography of Stalin, but the best history of Soviet communism of which I have any knowledge.

I Write as I Please—By Walter Duranty, 1935.
An objective study of Soviet Russia by an experienced journalist.

Humanity Uprooted—By Maurice G. Hindus, 1930.
Considered by many the most picturesque of the authentic volumes dealing with the Russian Revolution.

Russia's Iron Age—By William Henry Chamberlin, 1934.
Covers the period of the first Five-Year Plan, 1928-33.

German Bombers Attack British Scapa Flow Base

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Germany's second air attack in 24 hours on British naval bases, this time on Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands, was described in Parliament today by two Government spokesmen.

Lord Chatfield, Minister for Coordination of Defense, told the House of Lords that "about four" enemy planes participated in the raid. One German plane was shot down in flames and another probably damaged, Lord Chatfield said

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons that the raid occurred at 10:30 a. m.

Two bombs fell near the Iron Duke, an old battleship which had been converted into a naval training ship, Lord Chatfield said. The ship was damaged, but there were no casualties.

The 21,250-ton Iron Duke, one of the battleships demilitarized under the 1930 London Naval Treaty, was the flagship of the British Commander, Admiral Jellicoe, in the World War.

Air Raid Warnings

The announcement followed reports of air raid warning signals earlier today at the Firth of Forth, and also at Southend, Hull, and other points on England's east coast.

[Berlin dispatches today stated that Commander Prien and the crew of his submarine which sank the British battleship Royal Oak Oct. 14, had been awarded Iron Crosses for their exploits.]

Meanwhile yesterday's German air attack on the Rosyth Naval Base on the Firth of Forth cost 15 fatalities, with 12 persons injured.

Asserting that at least four of 12 or 14 Nazi bombers had been shot down during an attack, British military observers said the German percentage of loss had proved too costly to make the raid a success.

The British Admiralty reported the bombers had slightly damaged the 9,100-ton cruiser Southampton, and sunk an admiral's barge and a pinnace.

[A German communiqué said that two British planes had been shot down during the raid and that two Nazi bombers had failed to return to their bases.]

Two other war vessels, the cruiser Edinburgh and the destroyer Mohawk, were showered with bomb splinters but were reported undamaged.

Among the fatalities was Commander R. F. Jolly, who was in command of the Mohawk.

Bridge Escaped Bombing

Royal Air Force fighters, which drove the German planes into the fire of fleet and shore anti-aircraft batteries and later pursued the raiders out to sea, suffered no casualties, the Admiralty said.

The Nazi bombers failed to hit the famous $15,000,000 bridge across the Firth of Forth, although bombs dropped near the structure, sending geysers of water spouting high into the air. Destruction of the bridge might have bottled up war vessels moored in the Firth, observers said.

Throughout the raid, trains continued to cross the high span between Rosyth and the south bank of the Firth, giving passengers a glimpse of the air battle raging overhead.

To reach their objective, the German bombers had to fly approximately 500 miles from bases on the German coast. The raiders made three separate attacks at intervals of about half an hour, witnesses said.

No air raid warnings were sounded in the area of the attack. The racket of airplane motors and the sound of heavy firing as pom-pom guns opened up on both sides of the Firth gave residents their first intimation of the raid.

Some of the planes dived to within 300 feet of the bridge and bombed and machine-gunned the area between Queensferry and the north end of the span, they said.

The Admiralty has denied German claims that the battle cruiser Repulse had been damaged by the same submarine which sank the battleship Royal Oak Oct. 14.

Damage to Repulse Denied

A British official wireless broadcast Oct. 16 stated: "The latest report is that the battle cruiser Repulse is damaged and unfit for action. This is untrue. Unless it is for the purpose of misleading neutrals or heartening their own people by exaggerating the success of German arms, it is difficult to see a reason for these lying statements as to British 'losses' which have not taken place."

A Reuter's (British news agency) dispatch from Oslo, meanwhile, quoted fishermen as reporting that three British warships and a British plane had attacked and sunk a German warship off the west coast of Norway Oct. 14.

A Belgian tanker landed at an English port 32 survivors of the crew of the 3,677-ton British steamer Sneaton, reported sunk by a German submarine in the Atlantic Oct. 14.

Rosyth, home base of the British Grand Fleet, is on the east coast of Scotland, and on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, directly across the bay from Edinburgh.

Before 1909, it was merely a village. But plans for a British naval base, drawn up in 1903, modified in 1908, and finally crystallized in 1909, transformed the village into an important naval center.

The World War brought considerable enlargement of the base, and its selection as the home base of the Grand Fleet.

Rosyth is connected to Edinburgh by the 8,300-foot Forth Bridge, still one of the great bridges in the world. It is of cantilever construction, completed in 1889. Its center span is 152 feet above the water, allowing unimpeded access to the sea.

Plenty of Questioning in France

© International

Why Are You Here? How Long Are You Staying?

It's getting harder and harder for any of the undesirable class to stay in France these days. Gendarmes are shown examining the papers of wayfarers. If the information is not in order one has to go behind the bars for further questioning. Of course if a visitor belongs to the class not wanted there are many polite bows to make up for any inconvenience.

Plot by Nazis Reported in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Oct. 17 (AP)—A projected putsch by Hungarian Nazi extremists, which was said to include the assassination of 17 members of Parliament, was reported crushed yesterday with the arrest of 140 members of the outlawed Hungarist "Death Legion."

Reliable informants said the Legion's program included not only acting against the Government but a purge of the badly split Hungarian Nazi movement's more moderate leaders. The projected putsch was reported to have been crushed Oct. 14 by the seizure of a large number of rifles, machine guns and hand grenades which the group allegedly had assembled in its plan to overthrow the Government and install a Nazi regime

Division among Hungarian Nazis widened last week as many adherents among Hungary's half-million Germans became alarmed that Adolf Hitler's repatriation program might mean their removal to the Reich.

Reports of the alleged plot came as Sigismund Perenyi, Hungarian Governor of Ruthenia, arrived here by plane in what diplomatic circles regarded as a reflection of Hungary's anxiety over Soviet Russia's aims.

These sources expressed fear that if Russia repossessed Bessarabia from Rumania she might also take Ruthenia from Hungary.

Meanwhile the Hungarian Government clamped down on Nazi pamphleteers today, ordering confiscation of a long list of publications it termed "incitive"—including a pamphlet on Adolf Hitler's Danzig speech.

The Government announcement said the pamphlets had been put on sale without submission to the censor.

While the secret police sought others connected with the alleged plot, all news of the incident was kept from the general public. No mention of it was made on the radio, and not one of Hungary's 35 newspapers was permitted by the censor to print even the bare announcement of the arrests. Only one paper carried a report of the pamphlet confiscation order.

Alarms Relaxed

PARIS, Oct. 17 (AP)—Coincident with the German air raid on Scotland, police warned Parisians today that antiaircraft batteries may start firing on enemy planes without advance notice.

Since five uneventful raid alarms in the first month of the war, Parisians, instead of seeking bomb-proof shelters, have slept through night warnings and during the day have rushed into the street. Unpopularity of the alarms has resulted in successive relaxations of the alarm system, and given now only "in danger of imminent attack."

Did Torpedo Cluster Sink Royal Oak?

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Private naval students today offered a theory that the heavy casualties in the sinking of the battleship Royal Oak resulted from development of a "cluster" torpedo technique by Nazi strategists.

Observers further suggested the loss of 786 men was influenced by darkness with nearly two-thirds of the crew below in sleeping hammocks.

A system of firing torpedoes in clusters like slugs from a shotgun is entirely plausible from a naval viewpoint, experts said. Many present-day submarines are capable of simultaneous discharges which would send three or four torpedoes streaking into a warship at vital spots.

The "cluster" reasoning further was pointed to as accounting for the speed with which the Royal Oak apparently sank. On New Year's Day, 1915, when the relatively old British battleship Formidable was sunk by a German submarine under cover of darkness she took 2½ hours before going down.

In the sinking of the Royal Oak, naval experts said they believed the attacking submarine maneuvered herself directly in the path of the battleship between the customary screen of anti-submarine craft. The attacker's presence could not be detected in the darkness if she was half submerged. The bulk of the battleship makes a silhouette discernable as far as 600 yards, the experts said.

An accepted theory of submarine warfare is to have one third of a fleet's submarines at their fighting posts, one third at home being refitted, refueled and overhauled and, one third changing stations.

Germany had most of her submarines at battle stations when the war started and this, some authorities said, accounted for the heavy losses in the first few weeks. After the first six weeks these craft were due for reconditioning.

If Germany followed this one third system she would now be in a new attacking phase, they added.

Wood Cargo Sunk

BERGEN, Norway, Oct. 17 (AP)—Its owners reported today that the Norwegian steamer Lorentz W. Hansen, 1,918 tons, was torpedoed and sunk with a cargo of wood bound from Canada to England.

The crew of 21 was saved by a tanker at a point two days out in the Atlantic.

[Oslo dispatches said the Norwegian steamer Kongsdal reported rescuing the crew. The Kongsdal did not advise whether the Lorentz W. Hansen was mined or torpedoed.

[The Lorentz W. Hansen sailed from Charlottetown, P. E. I., for England, by way of Chatham, N. B., on Sept. 28.]

How Revolutionary War Actually Got Its Start

The Revolutionary War started with the dispatch of 1,000 British soldiers to destroy some munitions held by the Colonial militia.

Churchill Reports on Sinking Of Royal Oak and U-Boats Hit

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The report by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of Admiralty, on the sinking of the Royal Oak is in part as follows:

The battlship Royal Oak was sunk at anchor by a U-boat in Scapa Flow approximately at 1:30 a. m., Oct. 14 It still is a matter of conjecture how the U-boat penetrated the defenses of the harbor.

When he consider that during the whole course of the last war this anchorage was found to be immune from such attacks, on account of the obstacles imposed by the currents and the net barrages, this entry of a U-boat must be considered as a remarkable exploit of professional skill and daring.

A board of enquiry is now sitting at Scapa Flow to report upon all that occurred and anything that I say must be subject to revision in the light of their conclusions. It appears probable that the U-boat fired a salvo of torpedoes at the Royal Oak, of which only one hit the bow. This muffled explosion was, at the time, attributed to internal causes, and what is called the inflammable store, where the kerosene and other such materials are kept, was flooded.

Several Torpedoes Fired

Twenty minutes later the U-boat fired three or four torpedoes, and these, striking in quick successions, caused the ship to capsize and sink. She was lying at the extreme end of the harbor and therefore many officers and men were drowned before a rescue would be organized from other vessels.

Serious as this loss is it does not affect the margin of security in heavy vessels, which remains ample.

Meanwhile, an intensive search of the anchorage has not yet yielded any results. It is clear, however, that after a certain time, the harbor can be pronounced clear, as any U-boat would have to rise to the surface for air or perish.

Toward the end of last week the U-boat warfare, which had for a fortnight been mainly directed upon neutrals, became again intensified.

The Admiralty has hitherto refrained from giving the figures of the slaughter of U-boats which has been proceeding and is still proceeding with increasing severity.

Four U-boats Destroyed

On Friday last, for instance, four U-boats were certainly destroyed, including two of the largest and latest ocean-going U-boats in the German Navy.

Nothing like this rate of destruction was attained at any moment in the last war. During the last week for which I can give figures, seven U-boats were sunk. If we look back over the whole period of six weeks since the war began, we may estimate that 13 U-boats have been sunk, that five have been seriously damaged and possibly sunk, and several others damaged.

We believe that out of about 60 U-boats, about one-third have already been sunk or seriously damaged.

The British mercantile marine of 21,000,000 tons has experienced a loss of 156,000 tons by U-boat action, to which may be added 18,000 tons through mines or accidents—total 174,000 tons.

Pithead Baths Provided For Many British Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—By providing pithead baths for more than half the number of miners employed in Great Britain the Government-sponsored Miner's Welfare Fund has recently reached the half way stage in a £5,500,000 project.

This fund whose mission is to improve the "social well-being, recreation, and condition of living of miners," has already spent some £16,000,000 on different schemes.

An unusual feature of the democratic and social life of Great Britain, the Welfare Fund, established by Act of Parliament in 1920, had first to work through its committees to educate the miners to understand the advantages gained by pithead baths.

Today 400,000 out of approximately 772,000 miners employed in the country have been provided with these conveniences. When the present applications for 169 more baths have been satisfied 590,000 miners will be served, while the remaining 182,000 are spread over 1,230 small mines, the bigger part of which employ less than 50 men. These mines constitute a problem of their own which it is hoped to investigate later.

Can Doff Soiled Clothes

During 1938 a record was set up by provision of baths at 47 mines and expanding the accommodations at six others.

The cost of running the baths is generally shared by the miners, and works out at about 6d. per person a week. At 71 per cent of the baths pit owners help by paying the equivalent of the heating and electricity costs.

Pithead baths enable miners to return home from the pits clean, wearing ordinary clothes, instead of being still clad in working suits and covered with coal dust. The nightly washing of pit clothes is eliminated, so the home can be kept clean and separate from the day's work at the mine.

Artistically designed to mitigate the drabness often surrounding the mines the pithead baths are generally built on modern lines, and some have well laid out gardens attached.

The Miner's Welfare Fund was at first financed by a compulsory levy of a halfpenny per ton on coal output, instituted by Parliament in 1920, and a tax of 1s in the £ on coal mining royalties imposed in 1926.

Owing to the increased demand for pithead baths Parliament raised the levy early this year to one penny, hoping to swell the Fund's capital and expedite the building program. The money from the extra halfpenny is to be devoted entirely to providing baths and will not be available for other welfare activities.

Large Revenue Obtained

As a result of the new act it is estimated that the revenue of the fund for baths will come to £675,000 in 1939.

The administration of the Welfare Fund is decentralized so that miners and pit owners serve together on local committees. This gives the miners greater interest in schemes, which they look upon as their own and not the pit owners.

The first efforts to institute pithead baths were made in 1911 by a Parliamentary Bill making them compulsory but which was made useless by a clause restricting maintenance costs.

Between 1911 and 1920 some nine baths were built and maintained by owners.

Recreation Facilities

An equally important part in the work of the Welfare Fund is the providing of recreation facilities for mining communities.

In practically every big mining area several thousands of pounds have been spent annually in the erection and upkeep of sports pavilions, football fields, and miners institutes. In many cases children's playgrounds, tennis courts, bowling greens, putting courses, band stands, and gardens have been constructed.

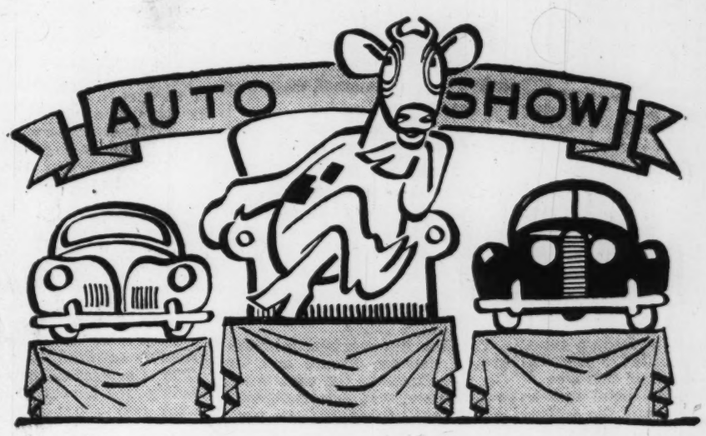
South Wales, one of 25 scheduled areas, has spent over a million pounds on this recreational planning, a sum thought to be the largest expended in this way. The average figure for a large area is £400,000.

More ambitious among the welfare activities is the building of holiday centers.

Pioneers in this line are the Derbyshire Area which have already planned a £36,000 camp at Skegness, Lincolnshire, for 900 persons. Covering seven acres with a seashore frontage, the self-contained camp will be comprised of small chalets and cabins. The charge will be 8s. a week for adults and 4s. a week for children.

The activities of the Welfare Fund also include grants to technical colleges for furthering research on mining safety, the awarding of university scholarships, and minor educational grants.

Not forgotten are the retired miners and their wives, for some £86,000 has been spent on finding them new homes.



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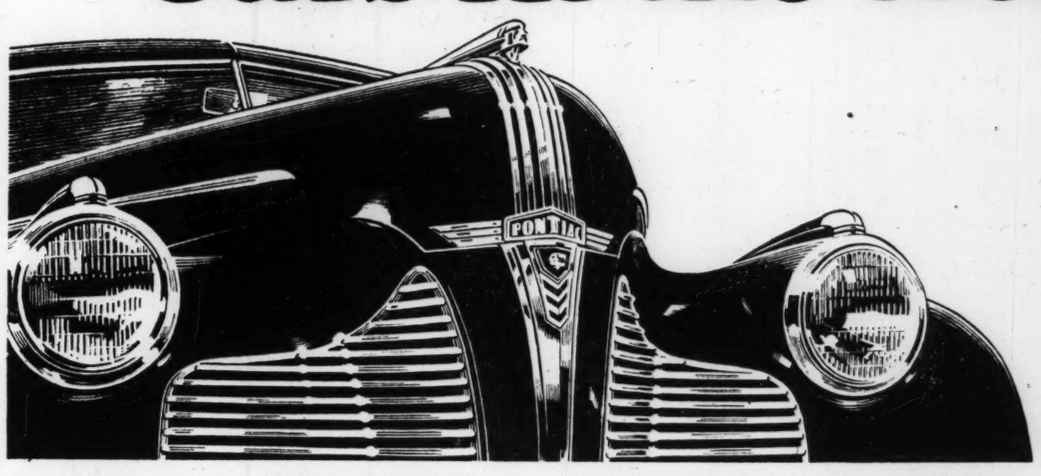

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Saar Area Long Center Of French-German Strife

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 17 — Saarland, which disappeared from international notice after its restoration to Germany, following the 1935 plebiscite, achieves new prominence with yesterday's German advance into French territory there.

This may merely be what military experts describe as a incident in the campaign, but both the laconic French official communiqués and the most recent reports of the German High Command indicate its importance.

That the Germans had feared that the French offensive would continue in that direction is indicated in repeated reports. If the French attack had extended to just beyond Saarbrücken, then no line ending in greater contrasts is imaginable, with Roman civilization at the north and modern industrialism at the south end. Historical Trier, or as the French call it, Treves, is justifiably termed the Pompeii of the north, with its fine old Roman remains, including the "Porta Nigra" or north gate, amphitheaters, and Thermal baths. It lies in the middle of a fertile plain where luscious Moselle grapes should now be ripening to perfection and is an ideal residential city where, save for the upheaval that the swastika has brought to the remotest hamlet of the Third Reich, everybody would have been content to live a quiet life and let the world pass by. One can only hope that whatever the fortunes of war, the delightful, ancient monuments of Triers will still stand when all is over.

Modern Mining Town

Saarbrücken, on the other hand, is a comparatively modern town, owing its prosperity to the coal and iron industries in this area. It is a railway nodal point and its capture would mean the control of the Saar's industry and the first decisive move against the Siegfried Line proper at a point which the Germans have admitted is not the strongest point in the line. The strategic importance of the Saar is that it commands the French-German gateway to the wide area between the French Departments of Ardennes and Vosges.

It has an area about the size of greater New York, and is very densely populated with towns and villages lying along the bottom of valleys along the Saar and its tributaries. The present fighting is for the control of the tree-covered heights which dominate these valleys. Driving through the countryside one sees little but miles of iron furnaces, colliery shafts, and miners' houses, inevitable signs of great industrialization.

But there is a marked difference between the Saar and most British mining areas in that the dwellings and mines here are far apart. There must be proportionately as many bicycles used here as in Holland or Denmark for the majority of workers use a cycle, trolley, bus or train to get to work. The Saar miner differs also from most others in that he has his own little cottage with a plot of land and a few pigs or goats, so that should the mining industry fail temporarily he still can carry on, a side of bacon always hanging from the rafters and a supply of potatoes ensured. This wise precaution is due to the interest in the welfare of the workers by the early coal and iron masters here and made possible since industrialization on a large scale came decades later than in Britain, enabling them to benefit from Britain's mistakes.

Little Labor Trouble

This has undoubtedly minimized labor agitation in the past and strengthened the sturdy independence which is a marked feature of the Saarlander.

It would be an exaggeration to forget to admit that evidences of what the worst industrialization can do and also visible here, as for example, the town of Neunkirchen, which appears to consist almost entirely of two long streets rising one at an angle of 60 degrees and the other at 45 degrees on either side of a huge gas meter at the bottom of the valley.

This area has ever been a battleground between France and the German States to the east, when the Saarland was independent its rulers kept one eye on the ruler at Potsdam and the other on the monarch at Versailles. Napoleon made the Saar a part of France, the treaty of Vienna transferred it to Prussia and it remained German until 1918 when the ownership quarrel broke out once more.

The Saar's economic importance lies in the fact that it is one of Germany's centers for supplies of coal and iron products which are essential to the present Hitler regime, since they are the base of the four-year plan. The Saar is more important than Upper Silesia even though the Saar supplies only 1.3 per cent of Germany's total output, but it is the nearest source of steel supplies for many industries in South Germany. The Saar coal amounts to 8 per cent of the total German coal mined and its estimated resources are 12 per cent of all Reich coal reserves. Five per cent of all exports of German coal tar and 10 per cent of the German iron wares come from the Saar.

The Saar has undergone a number of colorful changes in the past two decades. Fifteen years ago Saarbrücken looked like a French garrison town, in 1933 it was the home of Jews and Socialists and other "undesirables" who flocked there from the Reich.

At the end of 1934 foreign uniforms again filled the streets—British, Italian, Swedish, and Dutch—international troops for the plebiscite. A year later Adolf Hitler Street and what was then called Kaiserstrasse were full of swastikas and wildly enthusiastic Saarlanders hailing the return of their province to the Reich. Today the majority of its inhabitants have fled into the interior of Germany as they and other Saarlanders leave foggy valleys, wondering probably whether they will ever see again those cottages and plots to whose care and upkeep they have given so much of their lives. Many of them must have cast their thoughts back to that time, less than five years ago, when they welcomed their return to the Reich as the fulfilment of one of their highest wishes. Today as they settle temporarily beyond the Rhine, it would be interesting to have their opinion on the National Socialist regime which caused the present upheaval.

British Women 'Man' Home Front in All Lines

Land army sees that all crops are harvested—Evacuation cared for—Essential services.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Through the rooms of a tall building in Westminster have passed, these last months, a long procession of women They have come and gone quietly, since their business was not of an exciting nature. More a matter of common duty, they told themselves and each other. In a national emergency, women might be needed. So they registered their names, listed their qualifications, and went their ways.

These women have formed the nucleus of the Women's Voluntary Service for Civil Defense. More than 250,000 of them have filed through the building in Westminster, and that number represents only a portion of the actual recruits. The W. V. S. is strong in London, but it is far stronger in the country, where the work that may be done by women volunteers is, and will be, even more needed than in town.

The W. V. S. owes its origin to Sir Samuel Hoare. In May, 1938, Sir Samuel, as Home Secretary, called representative women to the Home Office in order to discuss with them how best to deal with civilian problems should a state of war arise.

It was there decided to form a body which "in the tradition of this country," as Sir Samuel put it, should be run by voluntary workers since "the order and discipline that come from the responsibility of a free people," he said, "is much more enduring than any discipline enforced from outside."

The Dowager Marchioness of Reading was appointed Chairman of the new body; Mrs. Montagu Norman became Vice-Chairman, and the women set to work with an advisory council behind them composed of representatives of some 65 women's organizations who were ready to make practical suggestions as to how and where to find, in all parts of the British Isles, the women best qualified to serve in administrative work under difficult circumstances.

Local Officials Suspicious

All activity was to be carried on, of course, in co-operation with local authorities — which fact proved, in the first instance a rather more "difficult circumstance" than war itself. Local authorities were, for the most part, suspicious about the setting up of air raid precautions which might never be required, and more than suspicious in regard to the rôle voluntary women workers might play in connection with them. Had it not been for the support of the Home Office, matters might have progressed but slowly. As it was, however, the women persisted. One after another, local recruiting centers were opened and staffed —there are now 1,200 of them.

Lady Ruth Balfour took charge of affairs in Scotland; Mrs. Clement Davies was appointed for Wales. The local authorities yielded the point that, in an emergency, women might be useful, and work began.

In November, 1938, the responsibility for the defense of the civil population against air attack was taken over by the Lord Privy Seal, and at his request, the W. V. S. turned its attention to the provision of air raid protection workers.

Every local authority would require them—wardens to take charge of whole districts, with assistants to man air raid shelters, signal raids, and the like. Casualty staffs, ambulance drivers, telephonists, cyclists and messengers, clerks for the keeping of records, all would be wanted, and all must be trained in the duties they would perform.

There came too—from the Ministry of Health, this time— demands for hospital workers, nurses, radiographers, pharmacists, dispensers, masseuses, supply workers, cooks, domestic workers, laundry staff. The women organized the supply.

Variety of Tasks

There were demands for the recruiting of women who would serve in the Land Army, and for women ready to undertake the hazardous duties of the Auxiliary Fire Service. And finally there was the call for women to take charge of the work of evacuation and for women who, after this work was accomplished, would give their services in helping to solve the myriad problems arising out of it, as arise they surely would.

It is said that in this direction the women of the W. V. S. have proved themselves most useful. Local authorities are officially responsible for the welfare of those transferred from evacuation to reception areas, but no local authority, standing alone, could face the difficulties involved. It is said that over 2,000,000 members of the W. V. S. went to their aid in discovering, in the first instance, suitable accomodation for the children, the mothers with babies, the sick, crippled, and blind people who had to be transferred from danger zones to zones of comparative safety.

The story is told of how, three days before war broke out, it became necessary to evacuate 30,000 women and children, in three steamers, from the Port of London to the Norfolk Coast. The local authorities in Norfolk threw up their hands. They could not possibly find house room for such a number and in such a hurry. The women and children, if sent, would have to spend three nights—possibly four —on the quayside. There was no help for it.

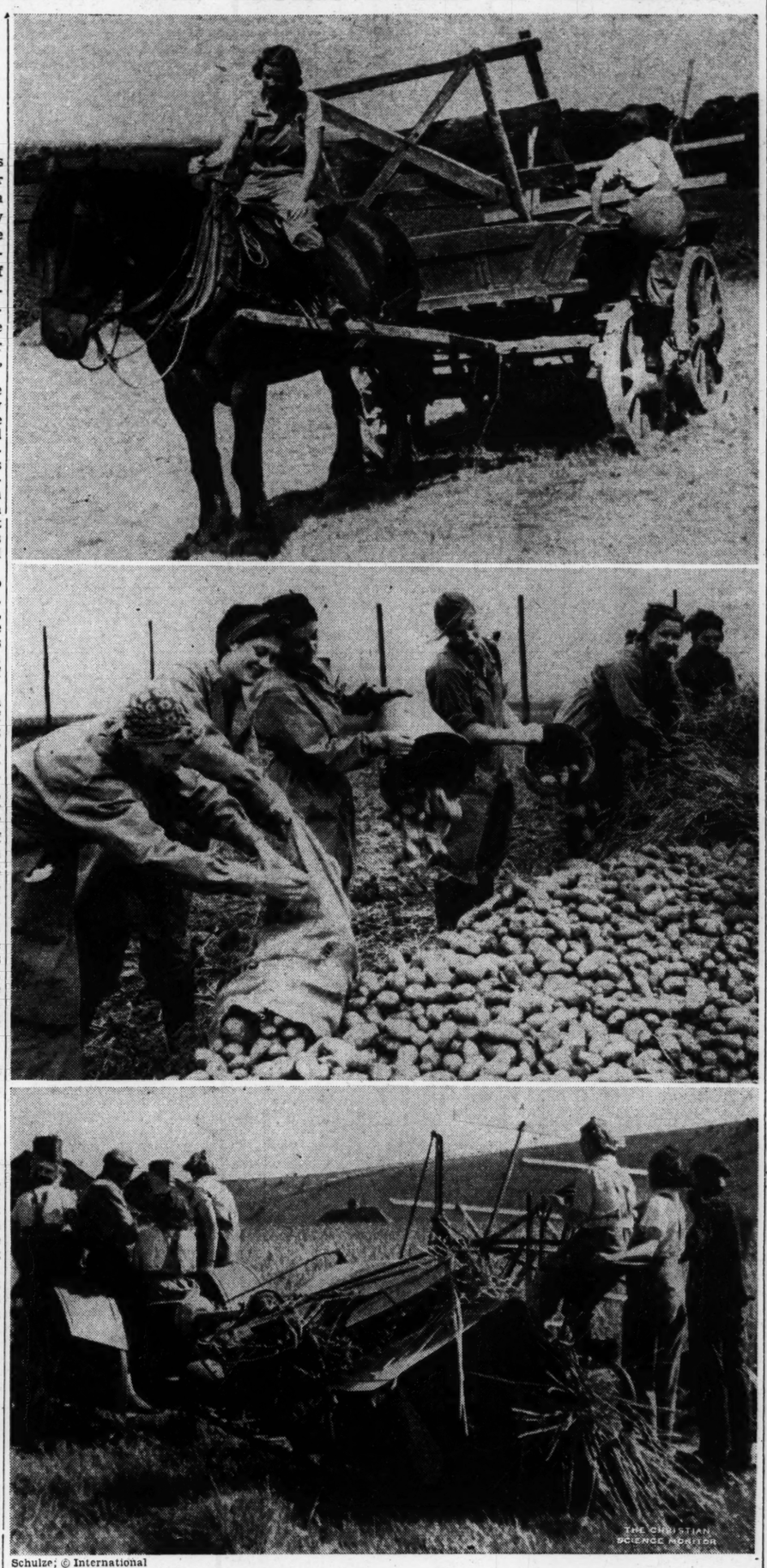
In London, the W. V. S. was told of the situation. The women communicated with a representative woman in Norfolk. Work was put in hand and houses were provided —though it involved a search which extended over the entire county. In the end, not one person slept on the quayside. Everyone was properly cared for and properly housed

To Strengthen Morale

All over the country, W. V. S. members are helping to shoulder the responsibility of evacuees. Stewards and sorters have been provided at railheads when evacuation trains have arrived, and guides have conducted parties to busheads. Canteens have been organized; first air posts arranged. Instructions have been distributed to householders who have undertaken, single-handed, the care of children. A schedule of specimen meals has been drawn up. Cookhouse, welfare centers, day nurseries, recreation halls, clothing centers have all been, and are being, organized and staffed, and will be cared for during the months, or perhaps years, that lie ahead. And refugee women, homesick for the ways of the towns, are being taught the ways of the countryside—the cooking by oil instead of by gas, the mending of stockings by lamplight instead of by electricity, the carrying of water, the making of wood fires, the need of good companionship where companionship is much needed.

In the tall building in Westminster, women volunteers are busy, holding lines of communication which extend over the whole country. Uniformed in businesslike green overalls with the monogram of their service emblazoned in scarlet, they have set up an emergency organization which has, perhaps, never seen an equal.

In war, they say—pausing for a second to answer a question—so much depends upon the morale of the people If the home services are right, the fighting services are right. Nobody can afford to stand aside. In this spirit they propose to carry on.



Schulze; © International

British Women Play Major Part in Stocking the Nation's Larder

Top: Out to the fields to bring the corn into the crib. Center: Storing part of the potato crop for future use. Lower: Each woman gets a turn at driving the tractor and guiding the corn collector.

German Raid Galvanizes Britain for Active War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 17—The launching of the German attack against the French lines yesterday and simultaneous air raid on the Scottish coast have raised speculations here as to whether the protracted six-week period of uneasy waiting is now over.

Although for the most part the same outward calm continues, there are signs of a new galvanized atmosphere. At the railway station today for the first time since the beginning of the war a band was playing martial airs as troop trains left presumably for ports of embarkation to France.

The English man in the street, who is now becoming used to a new freedom of speaking to his neighbor without being introduced, was today conversing on the grim question of whether the long suspense is at last over.

Prelude to Offensive

The German attack, it is realized, was not important but the British people are inclined to believe that it was a prelude to a major offensive.

The air raid on the Firth of Forth is considered significant here chiefly in connection with the general increased activity of the Germans both in the air, on the water, and undersea in the North Sea area.

Admiralty circles make no secret of this increased activity but point out its fruits are small. The air raid cannot by any stretch of the imagination be said to have accomplished its aims since the gigantic Firth of Forth bridge was not hit and warships in the harbor, which were second objective, escaped with only minor damage although there were some casualties.

Planes Compare Well

Furthermore once again the impression of observers who watched the air battle appears to confirm reports from the Western Front that Royal Air Force fighting planes show marked superiority in speed and ease of maneuver over German bombers and fighters.

The fact that the British population in the city of Edinburgh and surrounding country over which the raid took place stood up so well in its first baptism of fire from the air is considered another encouraging factor.

Casual interest and even unconcern—or at least a minimum of excitement and virtually no trace of fear—marked the attitude of onlookers as the air battle continued for a period of nearly two hours with anti-aircraft guns blazing and some shrapnel falling even in the streets of Edinburgh. Air raid sirens were not even sounded, and today there is considerable perplexity as to why this was not done, the local authorities saying they awaited for word from the Air Ministry, and Air Ministry officials passing the responsibility to the Home Office. The real explanation seems to be that nobody thought of it till it was too late.

More Bird Protection Urged By Audubon Meeting Speakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Further protection of birds throughout the United States was urged by speakers at the thirty-fifth annual convention of the National Association of Audubon Societies at the American Museum of Natural History here yesterday. Nearly 300 delegates from almost every section of the Nation are attending the meetings, which began on Oct. 13.

The need for more wild-life sanctuaries was stressed by Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief of the United States Biological Survey, as the main feature yesterday afternoon. Association members are emphasizing that there should be an extension of breeding and wintering grounds and feeding stations for birds on the main flyways of America where they need them most. The Audubon societies maintain 35 sanctuaries.

"Since 1933, when there were 1,600,000 acres of land involved, the extent of these refugees has been vastly increased," John H. Baker, Executive Director of the Association, reported, "until today there are approximately 13,500,000 acres, and more are being added. This development has been one of the most important factors in the continental increase in water-fowl during the past two years."

Field trips to Montauk, L. I., and to Cape May, N. J., were conducted by Audubon members over the week end. The convention will close tonight with a dinner at the Roosevelt Hotel, to be addressed by Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, President of the Association.

1300 Refugees Safe in America

NEW YORK (AP)—Thirteen hundred war refugees landed here Oct. 16 in four ships. Arriving unexpectedly after sailing through submarine-infested waters, the British Cameronia and the French liner De Grasse landed 709 and 281 passengers, respectively. The Scanmail brought in 130 from Scandinavian ports and the Japanese liner Kasima Maru arrived with 181 Japanese refugees from Marseille.

The Cameronia was followed into port by the British Samaria, bearing additional refugees.

The American liner Washington sailed for Europe Oct. 16 with 321 passengers, the majority of them British and Irish nationals.

Lord Beaverbrook, British publisher, sailed on the Washington after a trip to Canada. He refused comment on the European situation.

Universalist Group Opens Convention

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United Universalist Convention opened its biennial sessions Oct. 16 with a fellowship service for delegates of all participating organizations. Dr. William W. Rose of Lynn, Mass., pre-viewed convention activities.

About 800 delegates are expected to represent the 62,000 members of the Church in 20 States and in Canada at the five-day meeting.

Dr. Robert Cummins of Boston, Mass., General Superintendent, will make a bid for a united program for the entire church at the sessions.

Owen D. Young of New York is to be toastmaster for the closing convention banquet Friday night.

Saving War Resources Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M.—The need, especially during wartime, to conserve America's natural resources was emphasized at the third annual meeting of the American Planning and Civic Association here. The meeting followed a week's conference of Superintendents of National Parks and the formal dedication of the Headquarters building for Region III established in Santa Fe last year.

Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, warned of attacks on natural resources in periods of warfare, saying that in the World War national resources were uselessly sacrificed to war profiteers and that by taking calm forethought now, sane and practical plans should be worked out for this country in spite of the crisis in Europe.

"When the demand for materials is heavy and sudden and huge profits are involved," he said, "too many people close their eyes to the future, see only the chance for immediate profits and ignore consequences. I speak advisedly for, as the first bombs fell in Europe, the Department of the Interior was faced with two attempted raids on natural resources related to our petroleum reserves. "We must be on guard. Wars and most severe emergencies last but a comparatively brief span of time compared with the periods of peace between. Yet much of these so-called periods of peace are devoted to healing the ravages of war—many of them inflicted by our impetuousness, and a refusal to think things through. Let us be prudent in the use of our minerals, our oils and our water power. Let us be practical idealists with a long view."

A. E. Demaray, Associate Director of the National Park Service, presented the view of using the national parks, not only to conserve these areas for beauty and important national resources, but to make the most of them as recreation grounds.

Senators Receive Masonic Degrees

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two United States Senators and two members of the House were among prominent Masons elected Oct. 17 by the Supreme Council of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction, U. S. A., Mother Council of the world, to high degrees.

Senator Alva B. Adams of Colorado was elected to receive the Thirty-Third Degree along with 215 other candidates.

The other Senator was Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia, among 467 men elected Knights Commander of the Court of Honor.

The two members of the House, both elected Knights Commander of the Court of Honor, were Henry C. Dworshak, of Burley, Idaho, and John M. Robsion, of Barbourville, Ky.

Following a custom of many years, the Council journeyed during the afternoon to Mount Vernon and laid a wreath on the tomb of George Washington, first President and Mason A reception was held at night.

Two vacancies in Council officers, elected for life, are to be filled—Grand Chancellor and Grand Almoner.

"King Charles"
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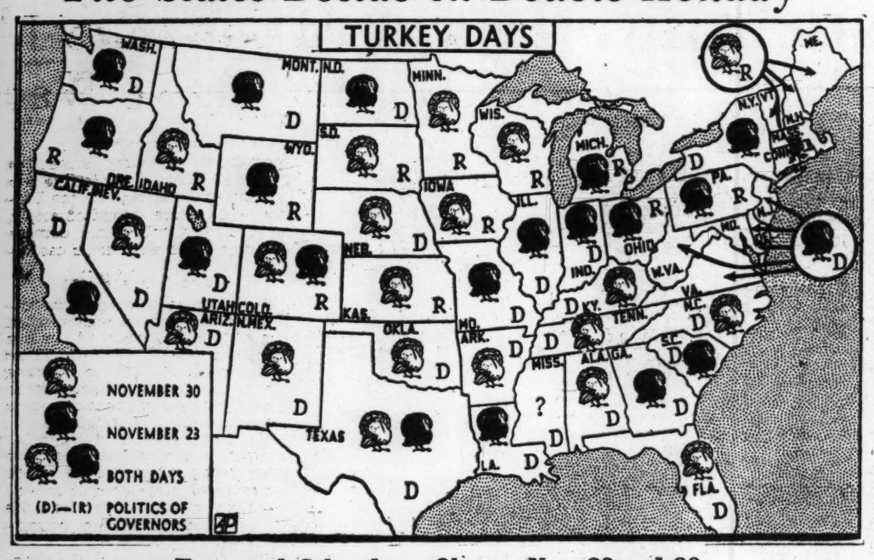
Two States Decide on Double Holiday



Texas and Colorado to Observe Nov. 23 and 30

When the sounds of verbal warfare over the time of observing Thanksgiving Day quieted down it was possible to find out how the country responded to President Roosevelt's hint that Nov. 23 would be a more suitable date. On his side 22 states now stand. The opposition has 23 standing back of Nov. 30. Up to the time the poll was taken Mississippi was undecided.

Seaboard Line Plans Faster Florida Service

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Daily, all-electric streamlined service from New York to Florida resort sectors will be provided by the Seaboard Air Line Railroad this winter. Beginning about Dec. 1, Seaboard will send its popular Silver Meteor on a daily schedule that will be one hour and a half faster than last year.

This streamline, all-coach deluxe train found immediate favor with thousands of travelers last year and its reserved seats were sold out far in advance. Seaboard instructed Budd Manufacturing Company to turn out two more units for this year and these will be rolled out of the shops sometime in November, ready for service early in December.

Embracing all of the latest comforts in rail travel, plus speed, the Silver Meteor offers Florida bound vacationists low cost transportation, the fare from New York being approximately $26.

Considerable concern has been expressed by many Americans about traveling on American flag ships in coastal waters. In answer to this growing concern Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, assures Americans that travel on U. S. ships is safe in all waters, particularly coastal waters. He said that the Maritime Commission has taken the position that no circumstance has arisen which would justify the conclusion that the American flag is not sufficient protection for American shipping in all waters.

United Air Lines now has 189 seats available daily each way between Los Angeles and San Francisco, an all-time record. Homer Merchant, regional manager for the line which has an exclusive service between the West's two largest cities, says the nine round-trip flights daily constitute 40 per cent more service available than that of last fall and winter.

Over the Canadian Rockies in fall or winter is one of the travel-features which California-bound visitors may enjoy, with the saving of practically a day from Eastern cities by making the journey via Chicago and thence on the new roller-bearing, streamlined "400" of the North Western Line to the Twin Cities. Direct connection is made at St. Paul with Canadian Pacific's "Soo-Dominion" for Vancouver, by way of Banff Springs.

For the second time in three years the United States National Ski Championships for men and women in downhill, slalom, and combined, have been awarded to Sun Valley. The championships will be held in conjunction with the open men's and women's tournaments for the Harriman Trophy March 22, 23, and 24.

Railroad as well as camera enthusiasts in and around New York and Pennsylvania will find the rail excursion planned by the Lackawanna for Sunday, Oct. 22, particularly to their liking. Rail fans will be able to visit round houses, machine shops, and giant locomotives. Camera enthusiasts will have the opportunity of snapping trains in action as well as scenic spots passed en route. In the event of rain trip will be postponed until following Sunday.

L. F. M.

Crossroads Set for Airlines at North Beach

Aviation Column

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

North Beach Airport—you can mention it in the same breath with Tempelhof, Le Bourget and Croydon—becomes virtually the "aerial crossroads" of North America with its dedication over the week end by Mayor La Guardia of New York and the group of Federal, state and municipal officials responsible for its development.

Scarcely more than an hour's travel from Times Square—self-styled "crossroads of the world"—North Beach, or New York Municipal Airport No. 1, to give it its formal title, is bound to become as famous an address as any of the noted terminals and piers of New York where the traffic of the world meets and separates again to go on its distant ways.

Already approved by the airlines and the pilots that are to use it, North Beach only awaits the official approval of the Civil Aeronautics Authority before it springs into operation in about 30 days. Its aeronautical readiness was symbolized by various special airline parties that landed there for the dedicatory ceremonies.

The international character and role of North Beach was also readily manifest yesterday at the dedication. Mingled with the leading figures in American aviation were members of the Canadian Cabinet, including C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, consuls and military attachés in gold braid and epaulettes of various nations stationed in New York. In the bay close by the seaplane terminal at North Beach a Pan American Airways Clipper flying boat emphasized the trans-Atlantic connections while the planes of American Airlines, United Air Lines, Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., and Canadian Colonial Airways, lined up on the field's apron testified to its intra-American nature.

When peace restores the air fleets of Europe back to the service of travelers the planes of Imperial, Air France, Lufthansa and Ala Littoria may become familiar sights here, testifying once again to the truly world-wide character of the airport. Customs and immigration offices at the seaplane terminal bear witness that it is an important port of entry.

On the domestic side of the aviation ledger North Beach is imposing. From the air the terminal building and hangars are arranged in a vast semi-circle with a huge white concrete apron and glistening white runways ranged along the bay in front of them. Huge letters ten feet wide on the field's surface proclaim to approaching pilots that this is "New York."

On the ground the field is equally impressive. The facilities are apparently designed to make aviation as much a pleasure to watch as to actually partake. Passengers outbound to points in the United States, Canada or Mexico approach the terminal by an elevated automobile ramp. Through wide doors the passengers walk to a vast circular waiting room and the ticket offices of the various domestic companies arranged around its circumference. This room in modern decor is highlighted by a huge globe of the world suspended by a chain from a dome-like ceiling covered with silver signs of the zodiac.

The passengers and their relatives and friends then move out from the waiting room over an elevated gangway, the passengers descending stairs to ground level and out through various doorways in the barricade dividing the field from the terminal building. The spectators move out at the waiting room level over an elevated ramp supported by the field barricade where they may oversee the departure of their friends and relatives or merely watch proceedings.

Traffic inbound to New York is routed into the terminal building at ground level where it may call for baggage at company booths and proceed out, still at ground level, to taxis and waiting automobiles. Thus it may be seen there is very little interference between inbound and outbound traffic.

Pass the Apples, Please

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

An appeal has gone out to the Nation by apple growers to eat more apples, although why it should be called an "appeal" instead of a great adventure, it is hard to decide. With an abundant harvest, both East and West, the people of the United States must eat 11,000,000 bushels which would in peace-time go mostly to the United Kingdom and the Continent.

The situation as it affects Hood River, Sacramento Valley, Yakima Valley, Wenatchee, Chelen and Okanogan is especially serious. Seattle claims to be the largest exporter of apples of any port in the world, sending out an average of 3,500,000 boxes a year. Portland also is a heavy exporter of pears and apples. It is a big business employing large fruit express boats equipped with refrigeration and with many trade ramifications of credits, exchanges, buying and selling agencies, and advertising.

Pleasant Duty

This enormous crop of the Pacific Northwest, normally an export commodity now is thrown back upon a population not large enough to consume such a surplus, no matter how valiantly it plans extra apple betties and cobblers. It is plain that un-appled sections of the land must help in this pleasant duty of eating more apples. One happy phase of the situation is that the Government is taking quantities off the market as a surplus commodity so that the least well to do also will enjoy more apples.

The Nation will enjoy the fancy and extra-fancy boxed apples, meticulously wrapped in individual tissues, that come from east of the Cascades and big golden pippins that come from the Hood River Valley.

The big export apples of the Northwest are, in their order of ripeness, Jonathans, Winter Bananas, Delicious, Rome Beauty, Stayman, Spitzenberg, Newton, Winesaps, Stayman Winesaps, and Arkansas Black. Two big export apples of the East are McIntosh and York Imperial. As far as the foreign market is concerned there are mostly two kinds of apples, red ones and green ones, and countries with their predilections for one or the other. The English prefer yellow, the French red, in India they prefer yellow, in China red.

List of Favorites

These are the apples especially suited for export but Apple Americana includes a long list of favorites and friends. Webster lists them as Baldwin, Ben Davis, Delicious, Gravenstein, Grimes Golden, Jonathans, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Oldenburg, Red Astrachan, Rhode Island Greening, Rome Beauty, Stayman Winesap, Wealthy, Winesap, Yellow Transparent, Yellow Newton, and York Imperial.

Besides there are russetts, of happy memories of lamp-lighted winter evenings, King Apples, Belleflowers, Blue Pearmains, and just plain Pearmains, King David, and the Duchess.

Then there were dozens of other varieties, apples remembered as more delicious than any ever known afterward, Sheeps-nose, Seek-no-farthers, those little red June apples on Grandpa's place, Snow Apples, Rombos, Yellow Twig, Early Bough, Fall Beauty, Maidens Blush, Whitney No. 20, Siberian Crab, 20-oz. Pippins, others that never got into the dictionary and no one knows how to spell them, all these and the little wild apples that Thoreau found so delicious.

Apples of every name and nature traveled across the plains with the American people, planted by the Johnny Appleseeds from Maine to Oregon, which now the Nation is committed to use, as a patriotic privilege.

Meanwhile, the war may end soon. It is possible. Shipments from the West Coast are always heaviest after January and until May. These apples may still find their way to those who so sadly need big apples and yellow Pippins.

Kate Archibald

Latins Balk at Lead of U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Official and press comment on results of the Inter-American neutrality consultations at Panama show that though there is no excess of enthusiasm over some of the resolutions, the continent as a whole is determined to view the European war objectively.

This does not exclude individual sympathies with one side or the other or any failure to comprehend the moral issues at stake. Whatever may be the evolution of world opinion as the struggle drags on from year to year, at present South America is desperately intent on keeping out of the quarrel and of holding the war at a distance from Atlantic or Pacific shores.

This determination explains the southern nations' objection to collective neutrality. Each is pledged to be neutral, but each is not certain of what may happen to the other. Generally speaking, it can also be said that South America is not certain of what the future may involve for the United States, if the war continues. The opinion has been openly expressed that the United States will eventually join the Allied cause. It is apparent at this time that South America might not be prepared to follow such a lead.

There is no neutrality of conscience, however. The masses openly demonstrate their sympathies for the democracies; but so far, the authorities, whether they rule from the left or from the right, have had no difficulty in persuading them that rigid neutrality is to the lasting interest of all. The declarations of Penama, therefore, have been invariably accepted as one step farther towards establishment of America as the continent of hope and peace. Everybody the world over will benefit, it is said, if this goal is continually kept in view.

For the present South Americans are interested in self-preservation, politically and economically. They are more concerned with the rights than the duties of neutrals, and particularly with the measures to be adopted to safeguard inter-American trade routes from peril or aggression. In regard to the establishment of an extensive "safety zone," some of these countries with extensive seaboards, especially on the Pacific Coast, are incapable of policing the enormous area involved by a 300-mile limit. The oil fuel bill alone would be prohibitive for their crisis budgets, even if the warcraft were available.

Rail Veterans Elect

ROANOKE, Va. (AP)—W. H. Burroughs of Elizabeth, N. J., was elected President of the United Association of Railroad Veterans at the opening session of its annual convention here Oct. 14. He succeeds W. B. Carter of Roanoke. Roy F. Collins of Staten Island, N. Y., Secretary, and H. P. Wells of Boston, Treasurer, were re-elected.

California Papers Re-Pledge Themselves to News Accuracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California celebrated its sixth annual Newspaper Week by stressing the theme of "Truth" in presentation of news.

"On this occasion newspapers throughout the State reaffirm to the public their pledge to eliminate propaganda in every possible way and to provide a medium to which all may turn to find the most reliable and accurate information," declared the California Newspaper Publishers Association in setting the tone for the week.

Gov. Gilbert L. Olson, issued a special proclamation emphasizing today's responsibility of American newspapers "of disseminating facts from propaganda which always comes from nations in conflict."

"Our constitutional guarantee of freedom imposes greater responsibilities than ever before upon the newspapers of our country," he said. "Honesty of editorial opinion—unselfishness and intelligent and clear-cut presentation of the news—constitute the foundations of a free press.

In view of these sentiments and in recognition of the powerful position occupied by the press in our daily life, it is fitting that a period be set aside for the people to take stock of the manner in which the newspapers of California are performing their duties with respect to fair and unbiased treatment of the news."

Thousands of visitors attended "open house" at San Francisco newspaper offices. In other cities of the State, 681 newspapers, including dailies, weeklies, semi-weeklies, foreign language, religious, labor, and class publications (of which 138 are English language dailies and 404 English language weeklies) had special celebrations to acquaint the public more thoroughly with what the newspapers are doing.

"I always thought the city editor's desk was a bedlam with at least 10 phones ringing all the time and with the star reporter dashing in and out 'scooping' the town," one woman was overheard to remark on a visit to the San Francisco Chronicle. The quiet and efficiency of the Chronicle's city room disillusioned her.

More people visited the San Francisco papers — Examiner, Chronicle, Call Bulletin, and The News—than the publishers expected. Reporters found the visitor's major interest was in war news, and how it was put together. Many students came as part of their school and university work. Still others "just came in to see what makes the wheels go round."

California's first newspaper — The Californian—was published at Monterey, Aug. 15, 1846, half in English and half in Spanish on an old press brought from Spain. A copy may be seen at the Huntington Library at Pasadena. Speaking of it William S. Kellogg, President of the California Newspaper Publishers Association, points to the first editorial which read:

"This is the first paper ever published in California and though issued upon a small sheet, it is intended it shall contain matter that will be read with interest. The principles which will govern us in conducting it can be set forth in a few words. . . . we shall maintain freedom of speech and press, and those great principles of religious toleration which allow every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience . . . the press shall be free and independent, unawed by power and untrammeled by party. The use of its columns shall be denied to none who have suggestions to make promotive of the public weal. We shall lay before our readers the freshest domestic intelligence and the earlies foreign news."

And that is what the newspapers of today are still striving to carry out, Mr. Kellogg said.

True Thermometers For the Byrd Trip

WASHINGTON (AP)—When the temperature drops down to 95 below in Antarctica next winter, the American Antarctic Expedition will be equipped to measure the cold accurately.

The Bureau of Standards announced Oct. 17 that it was supplying the Expedition with 42 electric resistance thermometers and accessory equipment designed to make accurate temperature readings all the way from 50 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit, to 95 degrees below.

The thermometers will be placed in holes drilled into the ice, in case it is impossible for the men to drill into the steel-hard ice, the Bureau is sending along electric heating devices to melt holes.

Maverick Indictment Reported by Attorney

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP)—Carl Wright Johnson, attorney for Mayor Maury Maverick, said Mr. Maverick was indicted Oct. 16 by a grand jury investigating alleged illegal issuance of poll-tax receipts.

District Judge W. W. McCrory, who received five indictments from the grand jury, and District Attorney John R. Shook would not comment.

Non-Combatant Line Taken by Adventists

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—The Seventh Day Adventist National Officers' Council decided Oct. 15 to begin teaching in the denomination's colleges courses designed to prepare students for non-combatant service for the Government, should a National emergency arise.

Adopting recommendations which pointed out Adventists "throughout history" have been non-combatants and in past emergencies have been "loyal citizens," the Council named a committee to work out details.

Plans call for colleges to offer four semester hours of "medical corps training, consisting of non-combatant principles, basic and medical drill, health principles and first aid."

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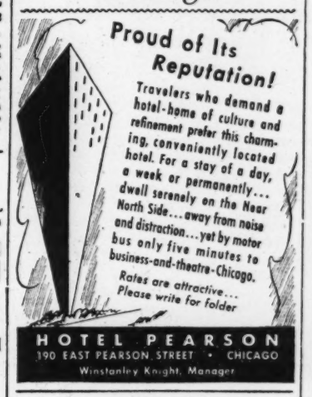
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A Tuesday Page

Decorative
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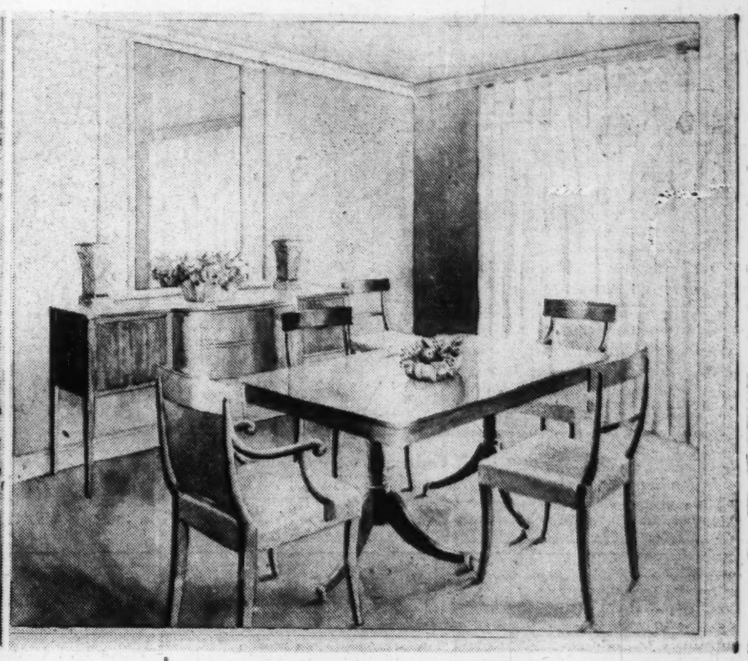


Livingstone H. Elder, Architect. Miss Bertha Schaefer, Interior Decorator

Dressing Up a New House

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

To the individual who finds bare rooms as provocative as the mathematician finds a problem in numbers or the musician a new instrument, the fun of furnishing a house is acutely stimulating. And just as the mathematician and the musician must approach their solutions in orderly fashion, step by step, so must the decorator reach her results through a combination of logic and emotion.

The first question which the occupants of a new home are required to confront is the amount of money required for such furnishings as will develop the house to its utmost, in charm and comfort. What sum can they reasonably suggest to a professional decorator, or set aside for their own experiments? Experts have answered this question by stating that it should be 30 per cent to 35 per cent of the building costs, exclusive of ornaments, pictures, books, and appliances. Obviously, elegance and luxury may be realized on an ascending scale when bank balances are expansive.

The House We Have Chosen

The house whose floor plans are shown on this page costs about $10,000, subject to variations of as much as 10 per cent in different parts of the country. Its furnishings have been skillfully budgeted by a widely experienced interior decorator at 30 per cent of this basic price, plus an excess of $100. Were the amateur to seek such solutions unaided, the price would probably be larger, owing to less favorable conditions in buying and the probability that mistakes would be made involving waste. The architect is Mr. Livingstone H. Elder, the interior decorator, Miss Bertha Schaefer.

The house contains 29,000 cubic feet and does not require a corner lot. It has two stories and a partial cellar, while under the living-room a 30-inch air space is provided. At one end is a flagstone terrace; at the other end, adjoining the house and entered from the hall, is a garage with an overhead door. These doors may be on the entrance side if the house is not placed on a corner lot.

From a recessed porch the entrance door opens to a stairway hall and to the living-room, while a second porch flanks the kitchen, to which a breakfast nook is adjacent.

Only the maid's room and kitchen have a northern exposure, the kitchen brightened by an east window as well. Back stairs leave the front ones free from service use; two fireplaces, one in the living-room, the other in the dining room, contribute coziness and also a feature consistent with English architecture of the 1700's. Upstairs are three bathrooms and generous closets.

Colors and Textiles

The materials plotted for the furnishings are all available merchandise, and the writer has been supplied with swatches selected and assembled by Miss Schaefer.

The halls upstairs and down and also the stair walls are covered with a textured white paper having a design of large, airy leaves, widely spaced. A thick, unpatterned carpet in a darker green covers two halls and the front stairs, and runs through the living-room and the dining room.

Living-room walls are painted blue-green and the windows have white voile glass curtains. Draperies are of glazed chintz having a chartreuse ground with stylized flowers in a peachy beige. The upholstered furniture accents the values of this chintz, the fabric itself being repeated in a love seat. Two overtsuffed chairs are done in dark green linen and a tub chair is in leather of the same tone. A silky, textured fabric in a lighter shade is employed for the sofa which stands before the white voile curtains in the recessed window space. The peachy beige tone is reiterated in an interesting corded plaid fabric used for an arm chair and two side chairs. A secretary and several tables in mahogany, ornamented with lamps and bibelots, build up the room.

The wall color of the living-room is carried into the adjoining wall of the dining room, the other three walls being chartreuse. Here the white voile of the living-room is used without over-draperies and hangs to the floor. The six chairs are upholstered in a green, quilted material. The dining table, sideboard and serving table are of mahogany and a mirror gives a sense of added space.

At the Top of the Staircase

Upstairs the peach tone becomes dominant in the master bedroom, the walls of which are thus painted. It is contrasted by a brown carpet, but intensified in the rose tints of bedspread and bolster, and in some of the upholstery. A high accent is struck by the blue covering on a slipper chair and the seat of a side chair.

The brown carpet is carried through to the double guest room, but a striped tan wall-paper and a tan-colored chintz with a big pink flower, is used to upholster one armchair and lightens the carpet's effect. A dark brown quilted chintz returns us to the carpet, but the bedspread and bolsters are again pink, and shirred curtains of white organdy are fresh and dainty.

The single guest room has a beige carpet and its two window-walls are painted beige to match the floor. This color is emphasized by the attractive woodweb blinds, but the other two walls are rust. This establishes a theme which is carried on through the upholstery, where areas of bright rust invigorate areas of brown, beige and off-white.

In all three bedrooms, mattresses are laid on springs furnished with legs, eliminating bedsteads.

The amateur decorator can learn a great deal by studying the clever way in which throughout this house, Miss Schaefer carries colors from room to room. As the scheme proceeds, she supplements basic hues with new tones, which in turn, add other shades for accents, these serving to create fresh harmonies on which different effects are built. The result is variety in continuity.

Specifications

The following estimates list and describe the furnishings and supply the cost for each room.

HALL, LOWER AND UPPER, AND STAIRS

Green carpet laid over lining. Green patterned wallpaper. Console table with bowl and with mirror above. $125.00.

LIVING ROOM

Walls painted dark green. Green carpet laid over lining. Draperies and loveseat of chartreuse glazed figured chintz, bound in white. Glass curtains of white voile. Two overstuffed chairs of dark green linen, with fringe. One armchair; two side chairs with seats of peach plaid fabric. One tub chair upholstered in leather to match plaid. One sofa upholstered in green textured fabric. Two pembroke tables with lamps and shades. Two round tables with lamps and shades. One serving table. One secretary desk with lamp and shade. One standing lamp with shade. One painting over fireplace. Decorative objects. $1,050.00.

DINING ROOM

Window wall painted dark green as in living room. Three other walls painted chartreuse. Green carpet laid over lining. Curtains of white voile to the floor. One dining table. Six chairs with seats upholstered in green quilted fabric. One sideboard. One painting over sideboard. One serving table. Two white wire flower pots over serving table. Decorative objects, bowls, etc. $385.00.

MASTER BEDROOM

Walls to be painted peach. Brown carpet to be laid over lining. Shirred white organdy curtains. Two springs on legs, mattresses, pillows. Two beadspreads and bolsters of embroidered rose chintz. Two night tables, with lamps and shades. One chest with mirror above. One side chair in blue fabric. One picture over mantel. One overstuffed chair in rose striped fabric bound in wine. One round table, with lamp and shade. One slipper chair in blue fabric. One dressing table draped in embroidered rose chintz, with glass top and three-fold mirror above. Two lamps and shades for dressing table. One dressing table bench with seat in rose striped fabric. Decorative objects. $650.

DOUBLE GUEST ROOM

Walls, tan striped paper. Brown carpet to be laid over lining. Three pairs shirred white organdy curtains. Two springs on legs, mattresses, pillows. Two deep peach bedspreads and bolsters. Two night tables with lamps and shades. One picture over beds. One chest. One side chair in brown quilted chintz. One commode with mirror above. Two lamps and shades for commode. One overstuffed chair in tan ground patterned chintz. Bound in rust. Decorative objects. $450.

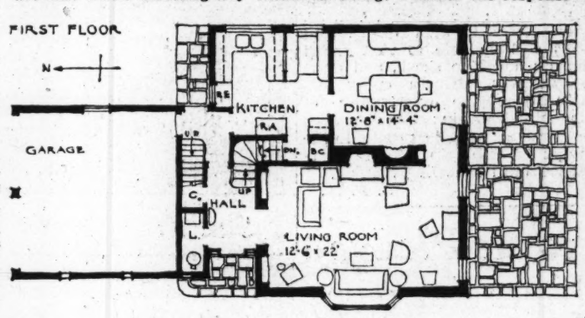
SINGLE GUEST ROOM

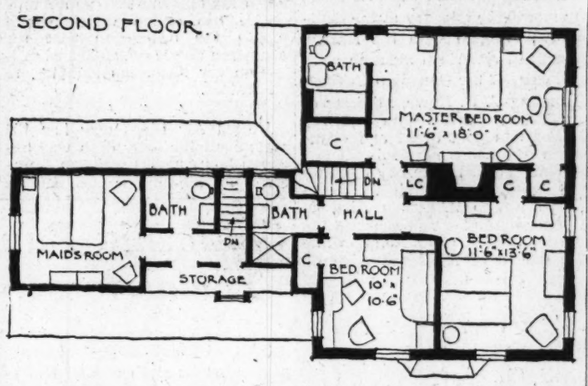
Two window walls painted beige to match Woodweb blinds at windows. Two other walls painted rust. Beige carpet laid over lining; or linoleum floor. One spring on legs, mattress, pillow. One spread and three pillows for daybed of off-white textured fabric. Two blond wood shelves beside daybed. One blond wood table. Two lamps and shades. One overstuffed chair upholstered in tan fabric. One blond desk. One desk chair with seat upholstered in rust mohair. One standing lamp with shade. Decorative objects. One chest with mirror above. $410.00.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bathroom window curtains; shower curtains; rugs. Kitchen and maid's room curtains. $30. Total $3100.00.

These three sketches show the decorator's idea of three rooms in the house which she has taken as typical of the problem. Similar factors are met when outfitting any vacant dwelling, whether the responsibility falls on the woman of the family, or on a professional. The furnishings of this bed room, living-room and dining room are described in the text. Plans of the two floors are shown separately.





We Buy Old Copper in Norway

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oak Park, Ill.

"Is it very old?" we asked the blue-eyed young salesman, for we had wandered up a little side street in Oslo, and entered a shop marked "Antikveter." It had a wonderful window, full of such copper and brass kettles and pots and pudding molds as collectors dream about but hardly expect to see, unless perhaps, in a museum. There was one beautiful brass pot in particular that drew us inside.

We hesitated over our question, wondering if we should try to frame it in Norwegian, for we were struggling bravely with the language, and in times of dire need could summon a few halting sentences to our aid. But the young man in charge replied in perfect English, with a trace of Oxford accent, "No, that one is not very old—about 1720 it was made. Did you wish to see something old?" He turned to a mahogany cabinet in the corner. "I have here some church silver, and some spoons from the twelfth century."

"In our country we think anything two hundred years old is pretty old," we answered, and the young salesman smiled politely. We must, of course, be joking. But it was plain we were interested in the brass pot, with its broad base and beautifully shaped handle, its high curving spout, little eyes delicately carved thereon so that the tip suggested the prow of some ancient Viking ship.

"How much is it?" we asked somewhat hesitantly, for it seemed the lovely thing must be far out of reach of our budget. But when he said "twenty-five kroner" (about five dollars in American money) we said in a breath, "We'll take it!"

In Ancient Lillehammer

Over the mountains and up and down the valleys of Norway we went, and found ourselves, presently, in the ancient city of Lillehammer. There in a dark little shop we bought for something over two dollars a chocolate pot of much charm. The Norwegian captain of the freighter that brought us home, said it was the sort of thing treasured and handed down from father to eldest son in Norwegian families. Its handle is of iron, but there is no feeling of heaviness about the little pot, rather one of airy grace, so nicely is the handle balanced by the long slender spout.

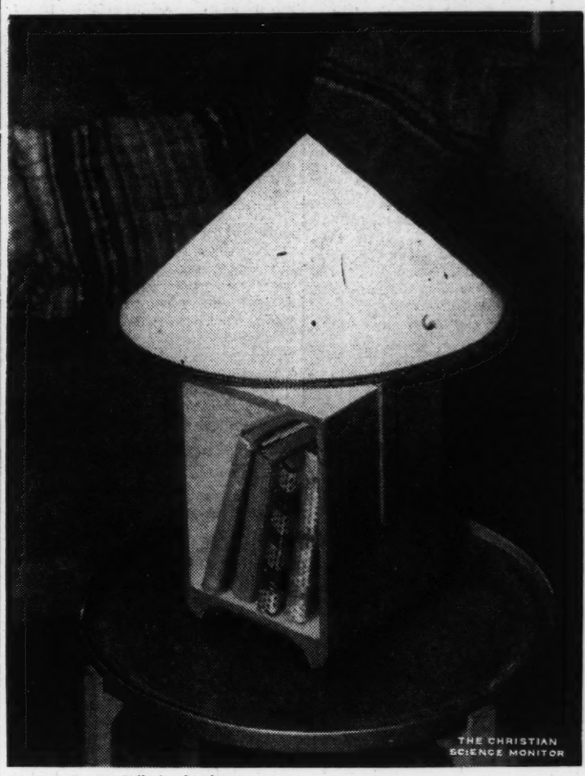
Traveling through Norway with no other luggage than a rucksack, such hampering items as bags had been sent on ahead. But when we saw in a Bergen shop window a copper pan with gracefully shaped iron handle and three iron legs, we wanted it, difficult as its shape was for rucksack-carrying. It had been used at ancient firesides in Norway, and would be exactly right for fireplace cookery at home.

German Language Last Resort

But this time the chubby little proprietor spoke no English and was about to give us up, when his face beamed hopefully as he asked whether we spoke perhaps German. Ach, ja, we assured him; but it proved that reading college German in Minneapolis was a very different matter from carrying on a German conversation with a Norwegian in a Bergen antique shop. But between us, with many gestures and much laughter and some recourse to a scanty Norwegian vocabulary, we managed questions and answers.

How old was that three-footed pan? About three hundred years, and we might have it for thirty kroner. About six dollars, we figured quickly, and decided at once to take it. "But how," I asked, "do you keep it so bright?" To our surprise he spoke a few hurried words to his assistant who promptly brought him a can of the polish used in the shop. This was presented to me with a deep bow and the most beaming of smiles, and has proved a deep source of satisfaction, for not only does it keep our Norwegian brass and copper in a state of perpetual shining splendor but whenever used it recalls the genial shop-keeper, his fine courtesy, and amusing attempts of people of two nationalities to speak the language of a third.

A. H. S.



Courtesy Rowley Galleries, London

The necessity of keeping lighting down to conform with recent military demands has stimulated the design of small lamps of low power to illuminate limited areas of a room. Here is one type lately shown at a Bond Street exhibition; the base is in the form of a bookcase. In clear Chinese green, this is priced at 35 shillings.

New Ideas for Local Lamps

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

For some time the preference for "local" lights—separate units in place of the larger central one—has succeeded in raising lighting to its rightful place in decoration. Despite external lighting restrictions here in England, we are more than ever interested in attractive ideas for portable floor and table lights, to be placed wherever they are most likely to be useful.

Naturally, light filtration must be studied, but with window screening effectively concluded, internal lights can be as gay as you please. Often it is found that several lamps distributed in the room are individually more effective and collectively less prone to light leakage to outside, than are the stronger and more concentrated beams from the central unit.

Smaller rooms and a simpler mode of living are already reflected in the attractive severity of newest lamp designs. At a recent novelties exhibition—held at the Building Centre, Bond Street—advance showings of the original Eric Paton designs caused a mild sensation. These reveal the attractive possibilities of natural unpolished woods, fashioned for floor and table standards. Often, these are paired with unusual shades of mounted grass cloth, which is washed, dried, and sun bleached to a subtle tone of off-cream.

With this material cleverly utilized to display its natural rhythmic graining, there is little need for additional embellishment. Bold herringbone edgings and stitchings in sisal or packing string of similar coloring, are satisfying finish.

Incorporated in these designs is a new feature—a lamp unit that really hides the "uglies" of wire carriers, holders, and the rest. Using a white semi-opaque cone shell partially to mask the lamp, it presents not merely a tidy front but a pleasantly diffused light, efficient for reading yet restful at all times.

Among these models I particularly noted floor and table standards of unfinished oak, sometimes waxed and sometimes rubbed smooth and left to mellow in use. Often these are topped by woven shades of sisal string, for which the taut and firmly worked twine forms a satisfying decoration. Many of these wooden bases are trimmed with symmetrical bindings of the string, securely glued in position to stand reasonably long wear. Drum shapes entirely twined with the string are exceptionally attractive, as the compact groupings create intriguing outer shadow effects without detracting in the least from the normal functions of the lamp.

Ideal for bedside or bookside comfort is the latest piece of utility furnishing, combining decoratively both bookcase and lamp. Finished in clear Chinese green, the case is wired for electricity, and the bulb shades itself with a quaint white coolie hat.

The problem of lighting the toilet or dressing mirror has not been entirely met. For this reason I was interested to see a new arrangement at the Rowley Galleries the other day, which, under present conditions, is even more desirable. Success here depends on casting the beam on the person rather than too close to the mirror. The suspension of a twin bulb pendant, with a large rectangular cartridge paper shade, at the right height is calculated to cast the rays just where they are wanted. The design is simple and convenient, yet accommodating to most bedroom interiors.

M. G.

Colors for A Bedroom

Turquoise and peach are combined advantageously for an attractive sleeping room. The peach toned walls are framed by bleached woodwork. A soft turquoise colored rug and white bedspread give contrast. The easy chair is covered with chintz in peach, white, beige, turquoise and brown, and the dressing table chair has a brown seat. Blond furniture would be a happy choice for a room so decorated.

The Priming Coat

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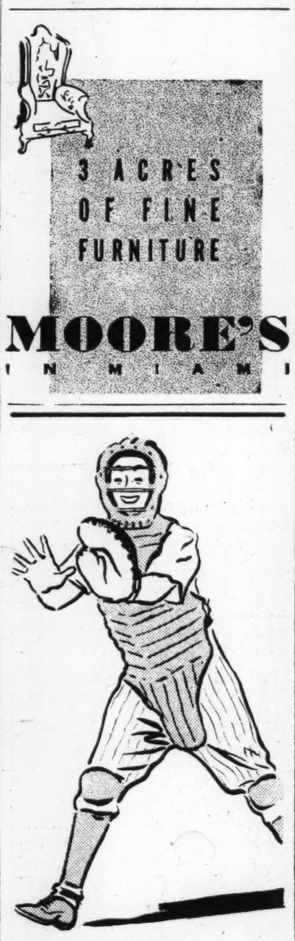

Selecting a school for boy or girl is simplified by consulting the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page.

If you do not find a school to fill your requirements advertised in the current issues, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

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Home Study

Youth Hosteling Increases in Great Lakes Region

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Seeing America Informally And on Foot—Youth's Way

So the American Youth Hostel Movement Grows With Persistence as Hikers and Cyclers Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

They travel "under their own steam"—these enthusiastic hostelers who hike, bike, canoe, or go on horseback over the country roads to see the world. In the Great Lakes Region the number of pass-holders is approaching the 2,000 mark. The number of "over-nighters" practically doubled this last summer in most of the 53 youth hostels located in this region, comprising Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

Most of the hostelers traveling this year were in their twenties. However, the road is open to anyone who wants to get beyond his own little geographic doorstep, and enjoy the beauties of the countryside. Usually going in groups of eight or 10, the young cyclists feel the thrill of spinning down the trail, observing the details of nature—the chirp of a bird, the swift whirr of wings flying to some nest, flowers nodding along the roadside, small animals scampering to cover, the glories of sunsets and sunrises, the whole panorama of the out-of-doors.

Greeted By House-Parents

In the evening they welcome one of these country houses along the roadside where house-parents greet them and show them to their cooking quarters where they prepare their own supper. At these hostels the boys usually sleep out in the cabins, built-over garage, or re-constructed granary, while the girls find less rugged quarters on the second floor of the farm house.

George Williams College in Chicago has recently set up hostel quarters for pass-holders coming into the big city. From Chicago, in the center of the Great Lakes Region, trails radiate in all directions. Hostelers can leave Chicago on a Friday night now, cycle out for week-end trips and be back again on Sunday evening.

Longer trails take the pedalers all the way to the north woods of Wisconsin and Michigan, down to Turkey Run Park in Indiana, over across the lake by boat and then through the Michigan fruit country to places of interest. They visit automobile factories, see how their breakfast food is processed, enjoy a fruit mart at Benton Harbor, make a stop at South Haven where Swedish and Danish freighters dock, slip into Henry Ford's Deerfield Village past the old blacksmith shop and over the knoll to the little steepled church.

Geology On Pioneering

Hostelers bent particularly on geology turn their bikes toward the Kettle Moraine District beyond Lake Geneva in Wisconsin or continue to the Dells where they can revel in a region replete in Indian lore, the frangrance of pines, swift-moving streams. In Illinois, they go west to the Fox River Valley, and on to the white pines near Oregon paying their respects to the huge statue of the Indian Chief "Black Hawk" on the brow of a bluff overlooking the Rock River.

A pioneer trip—that's one where not all the trails are marked—lured a group of 10 boys and girls this summer. They pedaled up into northern Wisconsin and Michigan. When hostels were no more, they stopped at camps, municipal parks, crossed the lake by boat, and then curved back down through Michigan, all under the leadership of Justin Cline, field worker in the Great Lakes Region.

One of the most adventuresome journeys took another group under Mr. Cline's leadership entirely out of the Great Lakes Region down into the Ozark Mountains of Missouri. The young hostelers wheeled out of Chicago to Joliet, then packed their bikes on a streamlined train which speeded down through the Illinois cornfields to St. Louis. Out came the bicycles again, and off to the Ozarks the travelers went. The best equipped cyclists had saddle bags packed with vacuum bottle, a kit, a set of tools, a sheet, sleeping bag, and at least one change of clothes.

They found the Ozark country very different from the land around Lake Michigan. Down there the hills meet each other in a sort of rough and tumble way. Many of the rarities of nature of the West, South, and East meet there—rare ferns, paw-paws, persimmons, vivid-colored flowers, long grasses.

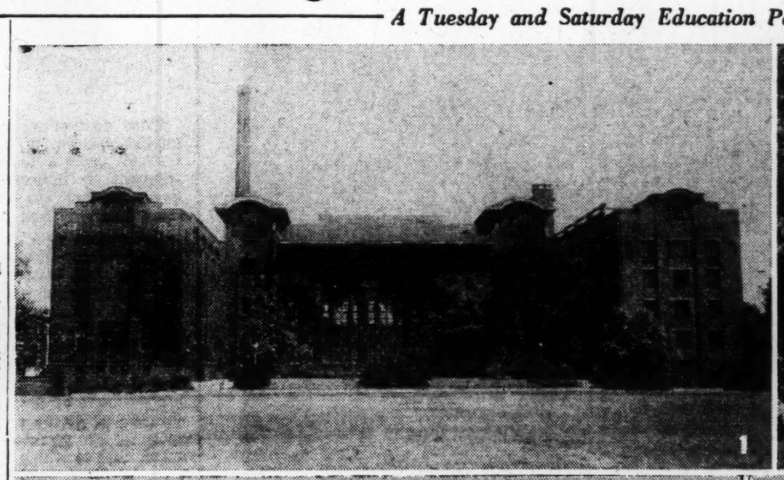
Come Lunch Time

The hostelers picked the dirt roads back to the main highways, stopped at picturesque waterfalls, swam in the little mountain streams, climbed hills in short detours, and visited caves. When lunch time came, they managed to be near a village where they sent one delegate to purchase loaves of bread, butter, hunks of cheese, slices of boiled ham, and bottles of milk. Then they spread themselves under a village tree or perched on the curb and in a short time, the meal was over with little to wash up.

In the evening they would route themselves to a hostel, cook their own meal in the kitchen, sing songs, and plan their next day's early rising. When they found good wash tubs at a hostel they gave their clothes a good laundering. Otherwise they "just washed them in the creek," Mr. Cline said.

"We did the whole two-weeks' trip for $25 a person," he remarked. "This included $12 for railroad fare, and the rest for food, lodging and incidentals. A fellow who had no bike trouble, blow-outs, or other mishaps, and who sent no telegrams back home could do it for less."

M. R. Z.



Youth hosteling in the United States, begun in New England, is spreading steadily across the continent, with young people seeing America first-hand if not always first. (1) George Williams College in Chicago, where a youth hostel is established. (2) Youth hostelers from Chicago down in the Ozarks, taking a detour hike up to Pilot's Knob. (3) This time the Chicago crowd is cycling, and still (or again) in the Ozarks. (4) Cooking supper in the outdoor fireplace of the youth hostel at Rockford, Illinois.

Make Plans Early For Education Week

The American Education Week program for 1939 is built largely around the spirit and material of the report of the Educational Policies Commission on "The Purposes of Education in American Democracy." The topics for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday are the four main areas of educational objectives identified by the Commission. Other topics are closely related to them. The general theme and daily topics are:

GENERAL THEME

Education for the American Way of Life

Daily topics:

Sunday, Nov. 5—The Place of Religion in Our Democracy.

Monday, Nov. 6—Education for Self-Realization.

Tuesday, Nov. 7—Education for Human Relationships.

Wednesday, Nov. 8—Education for Economic Efficiency.

Thursday, Nov. 9—Education for Civic Responsibility.

Friday, Nov. 10—Cultivating the Love of Learning.

Saturday, Nov. 11—Education for Freedom.

Each of the topics is of fundamental importance. Any one of them might well be the subject for an entire week's observance. Each school system is free to use all of the topics as outlined or to confine its program to a consideration of any topics which seem to promise greatest value in the local observance.

Daily folders are included in each of the American Education Week packets, so that there are an abundance of classroom suggestions in addition to the general and administrative suggestions included in this folder.

American Education Week offers the profession an unequaled opportunity to bring this report of the Educational Policies Commission to the people of the nation for consideration. Every school can profit by a discussion of these purposes with parents and other citizens.

Your national professional organization makes American Education Week materials available to help you in planning your local program. They are not a substitute for local effort and initiative. Begin plans for your observance early.

—From the High School Packet, N. E. A.

Ignorance the Only Barrier

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The real barrier between countries is ignorance," says our first speaker; and how true this is! So let us work to dispel ignorance of one another, false notions, prejudices. With the declaration of war on September 3 this Round Table felt a rich urge of friendliness, each one for the rest, from young people everywhere. "Let us write to one another more than ever," it was as if you said. "Let us see to it that nothing seems more real than the true fabric of friendship and international understanding we have wrought." That, indeed, is clearly our opportunity today.—Chairman.

New York State

Dear Chairman:

I watch so eagerly each Tuesday for our Youth Round Table meeting that I feel I too should contribute my "bit." I am very grateful indeed that our newspaper has instituted this means for young people the world over to become better acquainted through correspondence. The real barrier between countries is ignorance, and when that ignorance is broken down by enlarging the knowledge of the customs and thoughts of others, the possibility of misunderstanding and ill-will is greatly reduced.

Because at this time especially we need to increase our knowledge and widen our sympathies for peoples in other lands, I am particularly eager to correspond with young people of any country in the world—which, of course, includes my native land. I shall be most happy to describe life in the United States, and perhaps might be able to dispel many unfortunate impressions created by our movies, which seem to be growing in popularity in every country. We Americans are not a population of "glamour girls" or "play boys," and only a small fractional percentage of our citizens ever had any first-hand contact with gangsters. Most of us live in our little day-by-day "worlds" of work and play, much the same as folks in other lands, except perhaps, for interesting differences in habits and routines.

I have made quite a number of visits to the New York World's Fair, and might have something interesting to give to others on that subject. My hobbies are amateur dramatics, and the theater, and a love and interest for animals of all descriptions. I love the country, and outdoor life, but am not very well versed in the subject. I do however, know something of New York City—its places of interest and its history.

(Miss) E. A. W.

Hope and Good Sense

Alabama

Dear Youth Round Tablers:

My wife and I have been traveling four or five thousand miles around the great ways of America, and we have seen a good many things that promise well for the future, not only of our own country, but of the world. From the small Mormon villages of Utah, where of a warm summer night the chill mountain water flows coolingly down the gutters, to the more conservative small towns of the Middle West and the sedateness of New England, we have sensed an underpinning of persistent hope and good sense.

Of many beautiful impressions which inspire high thoughts, I am reminded most often of one gorgeous evening when we stood on Concord Bridge and let a great moon glorify for us one of America's most historic battlefields. To me it came as a revelation that in those decisive battles of Concord and Lexington, there were barely more than a handful of soldiers on either side. Considering the vast armies now being mobilized, it serves to remind me that as against numbers of men, it is the bravery and rightness of a few firm thinkers that really determine the tendencies of mankind.

Some one of you once wrote of the beauties of a part of the country other than your own, and our Chairman commended the practice. I am a loyal and perhaps typically boastful Californian, but remembering that night in Concord, so near to the homes of Emerson and Thoreau and the Alcotts, I cannot fail to express my gratitude for a chance to see how true it is that beauty breaks in everywhere. It must be so in Europe, even now, and in its least happy places. The National Cathedral in Washington visually forced this conclusion upon me, for from the place where Wilson is buried, and many a peace hope with him, Gothic arches reach upward as symbols of illimitable aspiration.

(Mr.) K. H. H.

Traveling Light

New York State

Dear Chairman:

Since your letter of June 20, 1939, I have not missed an opportunity to read the Round Table. Thank you for introducing it to me. I enjoy the members' frank opinions and lively descriptions.

I doubt if this short note will ever appear in the Round Table, but if it has the good fortune to be chosen as worthy of the column. I would like to thank those whose letters have appeared for entertaining me and bringing new pen pals. Because I live in the Big City, I love to travel outside it. The only means I have of doing so is through letters. Have you ever thought of traveling that way? You find places that are not mentioned in geographies, and learn of the everyday life and customs of people who aren't in Who's Who.

Let this letter end with an invitation to Round Tablers to write me.

(Miss) E. I. M.

Our last speaker although a reader of the paper had not seen the Youth Round Table. We forget how she happened to get into touch with us—perhaps a letter to the Young Folks Mail Bag asking for correspondents; and we replied by suggesting that she look up the Round Table. Round Tablers are you telling your friends about this column? There are probably many of your good friends who would be as glad to come to our meetings as Miss E. I. M. now is.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

'If I Had a Daughter at College'

Mothers and Dads of 'Big Girls,' What Would You Do?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Williamsburg, Va.

Hundreds of college girls cross my path daily, or parallel it, and they are a constant joy. I love to watch their wholesome, glad faces. They make me think of Heine's "Du bist wie eine Blume." Sometimes my mind travels from these girls back to their mothers—and I wonder what I would do if I had a daughter going to college.

If I were living in the North I would send her to a school in the gracious South, or the glowing West. If I were in the South, or the West, I would send her to another section, that she might learn to know, and have friends in, a wide area.

At some quiet mother-daughter time I would speak of the different levels of behavior in our home town—the rowdies; the careless in speech and behavior; the clean-tongued group, jolly but purposeful withal; the prims. Then we would assume that there are as many levels in college, and speak of the importance of getting into the right group. But I know that in the end she would rarely rise higher than the plane on which I had lived with her at home.

I might tell her that if at any point she let herself feel intellectually snobbish toward her mother, her real growth would be in danger. But I believe I'd do my part to help her by keeping pace with her growing mind. This may seem like a big undertaking, but I have seen it done by very busy women.

One whom I greatly admire moved to a university town in order to educate her four children. She needed to earn, so she opened a large dining room. This required time and thought and hard work. Yet she kept in touch with her college children's studies. When she dropped down for a rest she picked up the paper or one of their books. At table she encouraged one son to talk about his course in journalism, the other to tell interesting things about the law. With the daughters she discussed music and domestic arts. She never pretended she knew all they knew; but they had a wholesome impression that mother knew a lot that they didn't know.

In a country village Mrs. B, with small means, contrived to give each of her ten children preparation for life—telegraphy, teaching, and similar vocations. She read the papers and such books as the home and the village library afforded. In time one of her daughters grew a bit snobbish; but a stiff job took some of that out of her, and she soon realized that her mother, through intelligent daily living, had learned more than she herself had learned at boarding school.

Pathetic was the girl who said, "I'd like to talk it over with my mother. But she tells!"

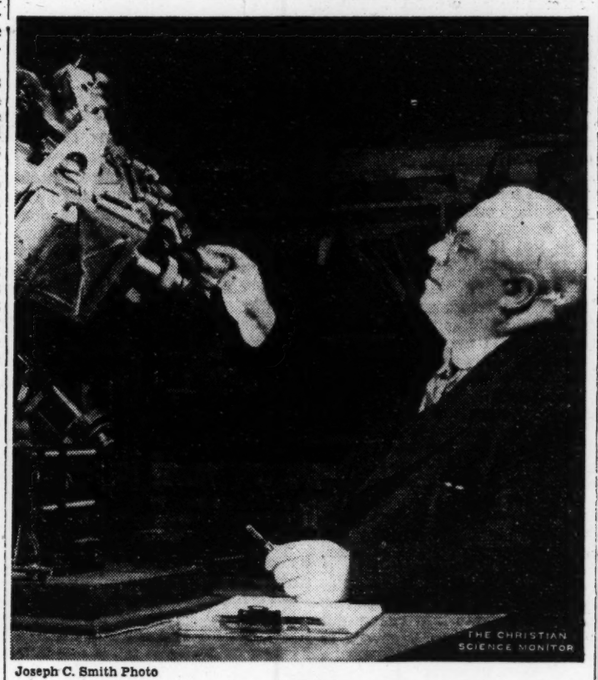
A neighbor of mine has taught her son that "Nothing is too bad to tell Mother or Dad." I would do the same with my daughter. A perplexed mother told me of an incident her daughter had confided to her. I said, "I hope you didn't rebuke and repulse her. Talk it over with her, and whatever you do, don't forfeit her confidence. As long as she tells you, you can help her. That's what mothers and dads are for."

Katharine Henry

Heard by Our Students

"Suffice it to say that it is a much greater contribution to live for America than to die for her. Your four years here, at college, if lived sincerely, earnestly, serenely, will prepare you to live for your country, and that is the finest preparedness program there is. For there are always enemies within our gates. Particularly in times of war neutral countries find those working beneath the surface who would tear down the structure of government and of economic organization and of religion and all the principles upon which the welfare and freedom of the people rest. Taking advantage of the excitement of the moment of the policy of freedom of speech and of the press, they seek to destroy liberty while those who have benefitted by all this country gives, stand by, excusing their cowardice by calling it tolerance."

—President William Mather Lewis of Lafayette College to the student body at the annual convocation.



Joseph C. Smith Photo

Dr. William T. Bovie, who will teach a new course called Social Technology at Colby College. Dr. Bovie is seen here in the Physics Building adjusting his continuous recording spectro-heliograph which he has constructed to measure rays in the ultra-violet band of sunlight.

Social Technology at Colby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Waterville, Maine

A new course in Social Technology, the inter-relation between natural science and civilization, will be given at Colby College this year by Dr. William T. Bovie, inventor and natural scientist, who has received a special appointment to the faculty as Lecturer in Science.

Admittedly experimental in its first year, Social Technology will be open only to a picked group of 12 seniors who are majoring in some science or social study.

According to President Franklin W. Johnson, the aim of this course in two-fold: To give students going into chemistry or physics an idea of the sociological implications of their work; and to give students entering the fields of economics, social service, or government, a background knowledge of present day technological trends, and the problems in human welfare which scientific discoveries may solve, or the new problems which they may bring about.

"Colby would not be a true liberal arts college," said President Johnson, "if it graduates specialists who are oblivious to the relation of their work to modern living and are ignorant of the intellectual concepts which are making possible notable progress in other fields of human knowledge.

Dr. Bovie was formerly professor of bio-physics at Harvard.

Study Aviation by Shortwave Station WRUL Offers Course

A course on Aviation for listeners of all ages will be given over shortwave Station WRUL in Boston, the World Radio University, on Tuesday evenings at 10 o'clock, E. S. T., and repeated on Thursday afternoons at 4:30 o'clock, E. S. T. Capt. Hilding N. Carlson, President of the New England Aircraft School, and instructor of Civil Aeronautics, Flight Training Program, at Boston University, is in charge of the course.

Guest speakers will preside at the introductory lectures during October, with the actual course opening in November. On October 10, Maj. E. Stanley Beck, Director of the New England Aircraft School at the Boston Airport, will speak on "Military Aviation." A recent speaker, Mr. Ben Follett of the Wiggins Airways, Boston Airport, spoke on "Problems of the Private Pilot." Other topics during October will include Transport Aviation, the Business of Flying.

Captain Carlson, in his course on Aviation over WRUL, will present 16 lectures in the first part of his course, open to students of all ages, beginning with the basic principles of aviation. On Tuesday evening at 10 o'clock, the frequencies will be 11.73mc or 15.13mc; on Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock E. S. T., on 11.79mc or 15.13mc.

"There are at least 14 men on the ground to one in the air, opening many opportunities to all men," Captain Carlson states. "There are many branches to aviation—maintenance, manufacture of planes and engines, servicing, transportation. All these mean new careers." Booklets for the aviation course are available at one dollar.

Language Study Might Even Do Him Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is almost certain that the average high school pupil is not going to learn enough Latin or French or German or Spanish to do him any lasting harm; and it has occasionally transpired that the study of languages has given pupils not only the ability to say "How are you?" in the foreign idiom but also a very true sense of sympathy for the people who speak that way as a matter of course.

Traveling Light

New York State

Dear Chairman:

Since your letter of June 20, 1939, I have not missed an opportunity to read the Round Table. Thank you for introducing it to me. I enjoy the members' frank opinions and lively descriptions.

I doubt if this short note will ever appear in the Round Table, but if it has the good fortune to

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See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

The Home Forum

On Turning Out Our Trunk

ONCE AGAIN we are doing it. And what a business it is. For our trunk, to us, is as to others are basement and attic—wherein is embalmed, for spasmodic inspection, the tangible residue of the years; and the very fact that, long ago, we determined (the better to achieve complete mobility) arbitrarily to limit our accumulations by the dimensions of this one modest receptacle, has meant not only the exercising of great discrimination but a disciplining of the emotions that can only, we suppose, ultimately result in one of those spare, loin-clothed characters which present to an over-paraphernalia-d society such a salutary example.

In the beginning there were sea shells, paper dolls, pressed ferns; there were ribbons off chocolate boxes, interminable diaries, school report cards (so consistently ignominious that the cherishing of them can only have smacked of the morbid); there was, we remember, a peculiarly prized biscuit tin filled with buttons, and, at one point, quite inexplicably, several yards of organdy ruching, stiff as paper, coiled like a snake, and soiled interestingly with pale brown spots. Just when we parted with these particular things it is, now, difficult to recall; but *how* we parted from them can quite positively be declared. With a pang. With a wrench. With a hollow in the heart.

* * *

We have never, fortunately (we now realize), been given to the hoarding of wearing apparel—being, indeed, one of those who would, if in a position to, gladly relinquish any garment almost as soon as it has been acquired. Not for us the emotional nourishment derived by some, we understand, from the old slipper, the be-memoried chiffon gown. Not for us the salting away of outmoded costumes in case we should find for them at a future date some further use—should suddenly be inspired to convert that aged cape into contemporary culottes, or dismember a negligée into wimples and snoods. Long, long and long ago we learned, quite plainly, that it was better far to think rapidly of something else whenever we found ourself, in a spasm of womanliness, experiencing a leaning toward a needle. So, as we say, there is for us no point in as well as no inclination toward apportioning any of our valuable space to retired clothing—with the sole exception, to be tediously honest, of several pieces of enigmatic fur (enigmatic in the sense that we haven't as yet been able to assign to them any exact lineage) culled from a long since cast-off coat and retained in a blind, childlike hope that they may, one day, be diagnosed by someone as a marketable rarity. No, our sentiments or tastes or fancies—or whatever the determining factors are—have, from the beginning, expressed themselves in the preserving of a different order of articles.

* * *

We are, for instance, a keeper of programs. This, as of course is known by all, is shockingly naïve. But nevertheless we are a keeper of programs—of, in fact (to make a clean breast of it) mementos of occasions of every sort. There is really no use in asking why.

Here, today, in this latest turning out (preliminary to starting off again for somewhere else) has tumbled forth the familiar collection. Some crisp with recentness, some limp with age: all exuding, to our sensitized nostrils, a particular, private, incommunicable fragrance. Here places gone to and things done. Here the May Week race schedule, scribbled with comments, and the program of the Trinity Ball, scalloped, crested, pale blue—with one of those endearing little toy pencils dangling from it by an inch of twined silk; here Paul Robeson singing at the Albert Hall and Chaliapin at Covent Garden; Pavlowa in Boston and Shan-Kar in St. Louis, Martha Graham in New York and the Russians, of course, all over the place; varnishing night at the National Academy, a June Afternoon at the Royal, the French Exhibit, the Dutch Exhibit, the Dalis, the van Goghs, the Epstein show at Bumpus' to launch a biography; Beethoven under the stars in the Berkshires, music by Prokofief danced to in Oxford by a group from Prague; Mary Garden as Melisande; Ravel, in London, conducting the Bolero for Ida Rubenstein; Will Rogers, in Washington, meditatively twirling his rope about the stage before Woodrow Wilson smiling in a box; cricket at Lord's, football at Harvard; Epsom, Ranelagh, Forest Hills; sheep dog trials, in tweeds under sun, in high Northumberland, and the Horse Show, at night, in a long gown, at Madison Square Garden; wrestling matches and boxing matches; the menu card (lavishly signed) of the Captain's dinner on a westward voyage; the program of a ship's concert which—astonishingly—it appears we graced (aged eleven) with something discreetly labeled "Recitation"; catalogues of the Cluny, the Frick, the Tate, Fenway Court; correspondence relative to the publication of books, and matter concerned with a first and brief sally upon the stage; a prize (the medal sort, which, we remember, we happily but erroneously assumed at the time to be a spendable coin) from the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society for an essay, penned at an infinitesimal age, on "Why I Love My Dog"; plans for a house, devised with a (now) quite surprising authoritativeness during the period when we suddenly were fired with the pleasing notion of being an architect; portfolios of drawings, derived from the period when we intended to be an artist; travel folders galore; postcards from the Louvre; cables and telegrams; letters from people we know, and letters from people we have never met (including a particularly cherished one addressed from a Rest Home by a gentleman who with simple clarity began: "Dear Madam: Have just read your book. Can't say I think much of it—" and another, of overwhelming length and considerable gusto, from an inmate of Sing Sing); engraved invitations to functions in honor of divers notables, invitations to parties to celebrate a new studio, a new novel, a new baby—.

* * *

And so on and so on. Everyone knows the sort of thing. And everyone else, we are quite prepared to believe, is sensible enough to dispose of such stuff before it has had time really to accumulate. But—as we have said—others, if enlightened in this respect, err, we observe, in other directions; and if they can be allowed their attics and basements, their sentimental hoardings of spinning wheels, carriage robes, outsize meat platters, jet and faille and bombazine, rocking horses, mustache cups, feather boas, little booties, Landseers, Ouidas, Mrs. Humphry Wards—or whatever or whoever it generally is that lurks in those twilit, cobwebby regions, we, surely, can be granted this single trunkload of uselessness.

It is a sign, in a room, that we are staying there, not visiting. It is, in a sense, our one stable home. It is—.

But even as we dignify it thus with all these phrases, even though we experience, in this latest clearing-out, familiar and appropriate pangs of regret at having to eliminate various old items in order to accommodate various new, we know quite well, in our heart of hearts, that if we were suddenly to be informed that our trunk had fallen overboard or burned to a fine ash we really and truly shouldn't mind in the least.

* * *

For—be honest—what does this paraphernalia represent but a concession, however inconsiderable, to the general conviction that one must be backed up, rounded out, "substantiated" as it were, by some semblance of possessions. I left my things in London, one says, or in New York, or just "in storage": and there is immediately created the concept, apparently indispensable, of some sort of background, a root, a core, an evidence of being. Which is nonsense, palpably, when one comes right down to it. For—be honest—these savings of ours, these heterogeneous bits and pieces, do they actually, as it pleased us for a moment to declare, exude that particular, incommunicable fragrance, do they in sooth preserve a reality? What would be lost if they were lost: of what possible values should we be deprived?

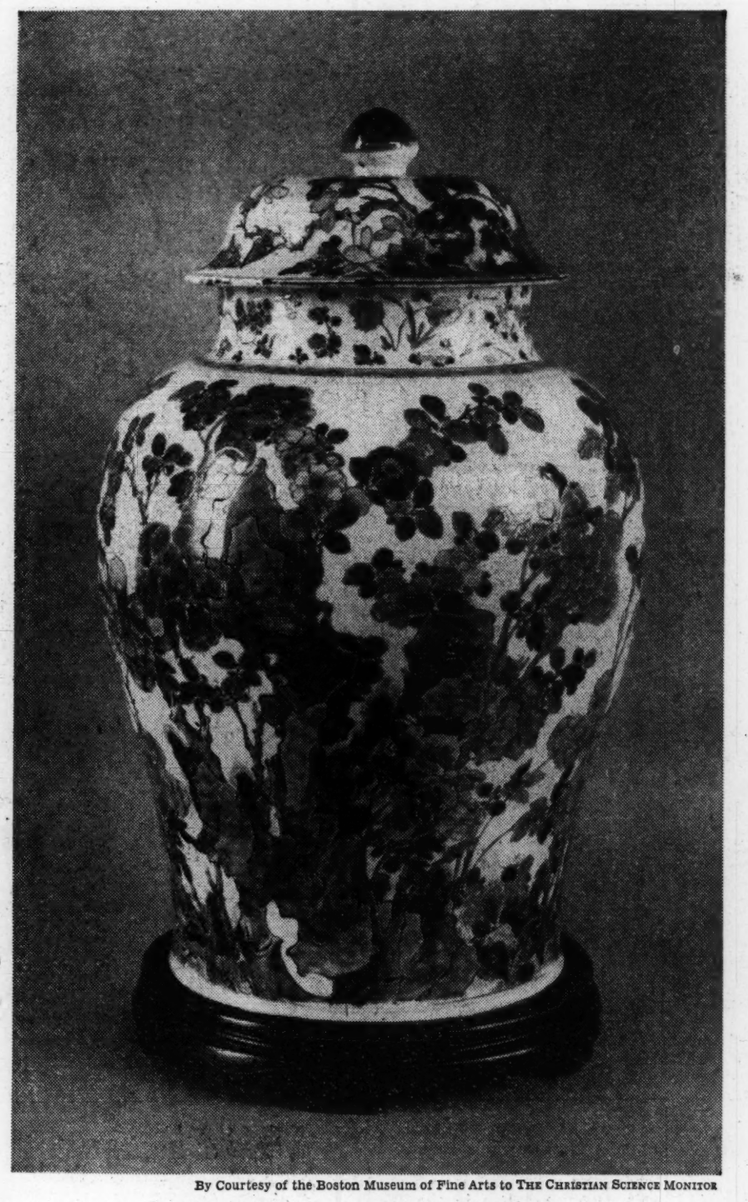
* * *

Paper dolls, pressed ferns: surely all are here: immediate and valid at the mere turn of a thought. How could we have said they were left behind? Here they are assembled, for keeps, inviolably: everything that we have chosen to invite into memory. Here is our background, pattern, substance: all subtly and indissolably related to all else—the down-dipping gulls and the white dying Swan; the green depths of the wood where the ferns were found and the green wood depths painted by Cézanne.

No part of the whole can ever be lost. Even if the "thing" itself is forgotten (for the paper dolls gradually have become faceless, nameless) the quality of emotion that it evoked, the caliber of the fancy invested in it, the flares of delight, the slow awarenesses, the moments cracking wide into vision—all are here: all have served to produce, to evolve, whatever of value resides in the present.

If our trunk were tomorrow suddenly to fall overboard, it would be a trunk fallen overboard: nothing more. Echoes, shadows—how could they be missed, with the substance, the essence, so utterly secure?

DORIS PEEL



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE VASE OF THE K'ANG HSI PERIOD

MADE IN THE K'ang Hsi period (1662-1722), this Chinese vase is notable for its large size and opulent decoration. It is more than two feet high and its expansive surface is covered with a fairly realistic pictorial design of rocky terrain, trees, flowers, and leaves in tones of green, blue, red, and red violet.

Incomparable Being

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT COMPARISONS are odious is an oft-quoted observation, and it is indeed evident that to avoid a tendency towards making frequent or unnecessary comparisons between persons, places, or things, makes for more harmony and graciousness.

Oftentimes, a sense either of superiority or inferiority induces one to make comparisons, but neither state of thinking has any basis in God, divine Mind, as the study of Christian Science shows. This Science explains and demonstrates that perfection, fullness, absoluteness, completeness, are eternal qualities of God; that man is the image or idea of Mind, and that he is, therefore, the embodiment of perfection; that in the infinitude of divine creation, one idea is not more or less perfect than another. Furthermore, that to which mortal sense testifies as man—a finite, fallible creature, subject to greater or lesser degrees of goodness—is sheer misrepresentation. The facts of true being, apprehended and proved, have enabled many students to be free from habits of belittling criticism, self-condemnation, or self-aggrandizement.

Admittedly, in human experience there is no uniformity as regards ideals of living, and one is justified in desiring and seeking the best and most wholesome, whether of surroundings, companionship, or commodities. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 297): "Human thoughts have their degrees of comparison. Some thoughts are better than others. A belief in Truth is better than a belief in error, but no mortal testimony is founded on the divine rock. Mortal testimony can be shaken. Until belief becomes faith, and faith becomes spiritual understanding, human thought has little relation to the actual or divine." Thus, as one's consciousness is more spiritually illumined, his grasp on good becomes more real and enduring, and he willingly recognizes each individual's God-bestowed right to bounty and blessedness.

That one individual is more beautiful, intelligent, kind, lovable, talented, or fortunate than another is simply human opinion; it is not divine fact. Even humanly, the fallacy of such views may be seen when one realizes that all such comparisons are entirely relative: that which may appear pleasing to one, may not seem so to another. Does not Paul set forth the only basis for true judgment in I Corinthians (13:12), where he says, "For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known"? Not in human comparison but in understanding man's relation, his eternal oneness with his heavenly Father, is found one's real identity. God knows each one of His children as wholly wise, complete, fair, capable, affluent, and blessed; and in this illimitable being there exists nothing short of perfection. Then why should individuals waste time and thought in needless personal comparisons, when it is alone profitable and helpful to regard all in their actual relationship to God?

As with individuals, so it is with nations. There is sometimes a tendency to consider certain nations or races as more enlightened, spiritually-minded, and richer than their neighbors; while others appear to be more warlike, carnally minded, and backward. Again, the scientific truth is that man reflects the deific nature completely and entirely. Absolutely speaking, all nations are now experiencing that which is here now, and has been with man forever—indestructible harmony, peace, and abundance. In the proportion that the perception of this fact dawns on individual human consciousness, and it is understood that God is constant and impartial in His bestowals, will frenzied, crafty striving cease in the world. Without a doubt, such a stand in the face of aggressive sense testimony requires unfaltering courage and spiritual vision; and these qualities, rather than distress or despair, will ultimately triumph.

The habitual use of comparisons may veil carping and destructive criticism, and at times ingratitude. In such cases, the need is to pray for and express more love and appreciation for each manifestation of goodness, realizing that it is not a personal possession but an emanation from God, the divine source of all good. "Insubordination to the law of Love even in the least, or strict obedience thereto, tests and discriminates between the real and the unreal Scientist," states Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 119). Clearly, he reflects Love most consistently who refrains from unnecessary faultfinding and magnanimously grants to others the right to pursue their own business as he attends to his. Recognizing that each idea of God has important work to do in His kingdom, and that there is no monopoly of ability and goodness, he avoids either belittling or unduly exalting others in their own range of activity, whatever it may be.

As one looks to God, Spirit, as the boundless source of all life and intelligence, one expresses true individuality. Mrs. Eddy has written (*ibid.*, p. 102): "God is like Himself and like nothing else. He is universal and primitive. His character admits of no degrees of comparison." Thus, from the scientific standpoint, man, the divine idea, is incomparable because God is so. As we take our stand for such true knowing and reject all mortal, imperfect testimony, we can joyously and constantly claim man's heritage of good. This is the privilege of all to demonstrate.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

L'Être incomparable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES COMPARAISONS sont odieuses, dit un proverbe anglais; et sans aucun doute on contribue à l'harmonie et à la bienveillance si l'on évite d'inutiles ou de trop fréquentes comparaisons entre les personnes, les places et les choses.

C'est souvent un sentiment de supériorité ou d'infériorité qui nous incite à la comparaison; or ces deux attitudes mentales n'ont, comme le montre l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, aucune base en Dieu, dans l'Entendement divin. Cette Science explique et démontre que la perfection, la plénitude, l'infaillibilité, l'intégralité sont éternellement les qualités de Dieu; qu'étant l'image ou l'idée de l'Entendement, l'homme manifeste la perfection; que dans l'infinitude de la création divine, une idée n'est ni plus ni moins parfaite que l'autre. En outre, ce que le sens mortel affirme être l'homme — une créature faillible et limitée dont la bonté serait susceptible de divers degrés — n'est qu'une présentation erronée. Maints disciples qui ont saisi et prouvé les faits de l'être véritable ont pu s'affranchir d'habitudes telles que la critique désobligeante, la condamnation de soi-même ou la vantardise.

Il faut admettre que dans l'existence humaine, les normes de vie sont loin d'être uniformes, et qu'on a le droit de désirer et de chercher ce qu'il y a de mieux — de plus salutaire — en fait d'ambiance, de société ou même de choses pratiques. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, s'exprime comme suit, à la page 297 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "Les pensées humaines ont leurs degrés de comparaison. Certaines pensées sont meilleures que d'autres. Une croyance à la Vérité vaut mieux qu'une croyance à l'erreur, mais aucun témoignage mortel n'est fondé sur le roc divin. Le témoignage mortel peut être ébranlé. Jusqu'à ce que la croyance devienne foi, et que la foi devienne intelligence spirituelle, la pensée humaine n'a que peu de rapport avec le réel ou divin." Ainsi, à mesure que sa conscience s'éclaire spirituellement, le disciple saisit le bien d'une manière plus positive et plus durable; il reconnaît de grand cœur que chacun a reçu de Dieu le droit à l'abondance et à la félicité.

Qu'une personne soit plus belle qu'une autre, qu'elle la surpasse en intelligence, en bonté, en amabilité, en talent, en fortune, ce n'est là qu'une opinion humaine et jamais un fait divin. Même si l'on considère la chose humainement, ces vues sont erronées, comme on doit l'admettre si l'on se rend compte du caractère relatif de toutes les comparaisons: ce que tel juge agréable ne le sera pas pour un autre. Paul n'indique-t-il pas la seule base du vrai jugement lorsqu'il déclare (I Corinthiens 13:12): "Aujourd'hui nous voyons comme dans un miroir, confusément: alors nous verrons face à face! Aujourd'hui je connais imparfaitement: alors je connaîtrai comme j'ai été connu"? Notre véritable identité se trouve non dans les comparaisons humaines, mais dans l'intelligence de l'éternelle unicité, du rapport unissant l'homme à son Père céleste. Dieu connaît chacun de Ses enfants, Il sait que sans exception ils sont tous sages, accomplis, aimables, capables, opulents, bénis; et dans cet être illimitable il n'existe rien qui n'atteigne pas à la perfection. Pourquoi donc les humains perdraient-ils leur temps et leurs pensées à de vaines comparaisons personnelles, alors qu'ils peuvent avec profit pour eux-mêmes et pour d'autres considérer toutes choses dans leur véritable rapport avec Dieu?

Ce qui est applicable aux individus l'est également aux nations. On a parfois une tendance à tenir certaines nations ou races pour plus éclairées, plus spirituelles, plus riches que leurs voisines; d'autres par contre semblent guerrières, sensuelles ou retardées. Ici encore, la vérité scientifique c'est que l'homme reflète entièrement et complètement la nature divine. Du point de vue absolu, toutes les nations goûtent présentement ce qui a toujours été, ce qui est ici maintenant même et sera sans cesse avec l'homme — l'indestructible harmonie, la paix, l'abondance. Dans la mesure où la conscience humaine individuelle perçoit ce fait et comprend que Dieu répand Ses dons d'une manière constante, impartiale, on verra cesser dans le monde les luttes sournoises ou frénétiques. Sans doute il faut un ferme courage accompagné de vision spirituelle pour maintenir cette position malgré le témoignage agressif des sens; mais ce sont précisément ces qualités et non la détresse ou le désespoir qui finiront par triompher.

Le fréquent usage des comparaisons masque parfois l'ingratitude ou la critique malveillante et destructive. Si nous sommes sujets à ces erreurs, nous avons besoin de prier afin d'exprimer plus d'amour et d'apprécier davantage toutes les manifestations du bien, sachant qu'il s'agit non d'une possession personnelle mais d'une émanation de Dieu, source divine de tout bien. "L'insubordination si légère soit-elle à la loi de l'Amour, ou la stricte obéissance à cette loi, telle est la pierre de touche permettant de distinguer le vrai d'avec le faux Scientiste," déclare Mrs. Eddy dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 119). Quel est celui qui reflète l'Amour de la manière la plus conséquente? C'est le disciple qui s'abstenant des critiques inutiles, accorde aux autres avec magnanimité le droit de vaquer à leurs affaires comme il s'occupe lui-même des siennes. Il reconnaît que toute idée de Dieu a dans Son royaume une tâche importante, et qu'il ne saurait y avoir de monopole pour les capacités ou la bonté; aussi évite-t-il de déprécier ou d'exalter outre mesure ce qu'accomplissent ses semblables dans leurs carrières respectives.

Si l'on compte sur Dieu, sur l'Esprit, comme étant la source illimitée de toute intelligence, de toute vie, on exprime la véritable individualité. Voici ce qu'affirme Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 102): "Dieu est semblable à Lui-même et ne ressemble à rien d'autre. Il est universel et primitif. Son caractère n'admet aucun degré de comparaison." Ainsi, au point de vue scientifique, l'homme, l'idée divine, est incomparable parce que Dieu est incomparable. Si nous nous déclarons pour cette vraie connaissance et que nous rejetions tout témoignage imparfait et mortel, nous pouvons sans cesse revendiquer avec joie le bien qui constitue l'héritage de l'homme. Voilà ce que tous ont l'avantage de pouvoir démontrer.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Withdrawal

Poplar tree in autumn,
Concentrate of summer,
All the noons of summer
In a yellow poplar:

Flaring at bare hillsides,
Edging at the stream-bed,
Snaring August remnants
That come racing down the valley:

Long gold noons of August,
Fleeing in October,
Stop a while, renewing
Summer in the poplar.

MARGARET BEAUMONT

Give Your Home A Name

THE ENGLISH have always named their homes, especially their country homes. Americans did once, in that past generation before we flung Victorian ideals to the winds. Of late the custom has died out. We seem satisfied with a Rural Free Delivery number. It is too bad. We name our boats, our babes, and our Pekingese puppies, but when it comes to giving that country place a name, we are either overwhelmed with self-consciousness, or, having racked our brains for a suitable name, give up the search in disgust.

This old-fashioned custom might well be revived, and we should be better for the revival. Naming a country house gives us definite identity with that place. It indicates both to ourselves and to the world that we bought and developed that place as a home to last through the years, not merely as a real estate investment. . . .

A man who gives his home a name proves that he has this sense of romance, and sometimes humor, and without either a home is lost on him.

It affords him, also, an infinite number of ways to mark there the intensity of his romance and his dreams. Say that the pride of that place are three elms and you call it "Three Elm Farm." The writing paper can be engraved with three elms, the silver marked with them, the linen embroidered with them, and the sticker labels that you paste on boxes of flowers you send to friends. If you are a cautious owner, you will also brand your garden tools with that mark, indelibly burned in.

But—and here's where the trouble lies—you shouldn't call it "Three Elm Farm" if your three elms are only little saplings. They must be big, healthy, house-shadowing elms. . . .

It may be that circumstances or an overwhelming sense of modesty prevents one from giving a place a name publicly. It may never be carved on the gatepost or embroidered on the linen. This does not prevent it from having a name that crystallizes the vision of that place whenever one thinks of it. I know of a little roadside country home down on Long Island. A brook runs through the property and over the brook is flung a pretty little blue bridge—just one bridge. Some day, when the place is fully developed, it will have several blue bridges. Until it is developed, the owner, with a fine appreciation of the truth, will not call it that. At present she doesn't call it anything. But when she thinks of it, it is "Blue Bridges."—From "A Small House and Large Garden," by RICHARDSON WRIGHT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Singer in Hollywood Bowl

Before him, endless row on row, he saw
The watching faces of the eager throng
That came to hear him lift his voice in song,
A sight to kindle wonder blent with awe.
A sea of upturned faces, far as eye
Could travel, to the bosom of the hill,
His audience sat, impersonal and still
As tree and canyon, cloud and star and sky.

He heard the chord that summoned him at last
As if from distance fathomless, remote,
And rose to face expectant thousands massed.—
Across the Bowl a wave of moonlight glistened,
Taut Silence yielded at a golden note
And Night enraptured held her breath and listened.

SYDNEY KING RUSSELL

Genealogy

I found a tree with glossy leaves
And flowers of yellow flame;
No search in many books brought forth
Its true botanic name;
I think it had no kith or kin,
But only beauty's claim.

KEITH THOMAS

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Trade Comments Pages 18-19 Financial News

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1939

Expert Tells Effect of War On U.S. Trade

World War cannot serve as pattern, Business Conference hears; Babson sees Stalin top.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 17—Commodity demand, supply, and prices will not follow the exact pattern of the World War.

Conditions are unprecedented, and the answer to what may reasonably be expected of commodities depends, Henry H. Stafford, commodity specialist, told the 26th National Business Conference at Babson Park today, on whether the European conflict will be a long one of years' duration or a short one limited to months.

Assuming a long war, his forecast covered four major points: "Materially higher average commodity prices; a record volume of United States business, some commodity shortages, delayed and uncertain deliveries and poorer quality; more Government control over commodities and virtual regimentation of business and industry should the United States become involved; some inflation, soaring indebtedness and ultimate deflation."

View on Commodities

On a short war, "say within six months," Mr. Stafford saw "a sharp decline in the average of commodity prices, with 'war babies' hardest hit; a recession in United States business due to the evaporation of war demand and the necessary adjustments to a peacetime basis; a renewed upswing in United States business and commodity prices following the peace adjustment; a boom in United States business which would be bullish on commodity prices, given a peace settlement inspiring genuine confidence. The outlook is for higher average commodity prices."

Just back from the Orient, Roger W. Babson said it was his conviction that a stalemate has been reached in the Japanese-Chinese war.

"Russia is the controlling factor in the world today. Mussolini has done much for Italy. Hitler has indomitable courage. Chamberlain controls the world's finances—but Stalin is the greatest statesman.

"Stalin's price for helping Great Britain (last August) was that Chamberlain should free India, socialize certain industries of England, and give equal opportunities to all nations and parties."

Cites Stalin's View

When negotiations between England and Russia failed, Mr. Stalin, according to Mr. Babson, declared, "If a new World War develops, its duration will not be determined by its navy, army, or air force, but by the revolutions at home."

All the belligerents are apprehensive of Soviet Russia and the spread of Communism if the war is fought to a finish, Mr. Babson said. China and Japan share that apprehension, he said. Germany does not want Mr. Stalin to dictate peace terms any more than does Great Britain, France, Japan, or Italy—"in short, the whole world, with the possible exception of Russia, is hungry for a long period of peace," he stated.

Should a second World War come, Mr. Babson declared, "Germany and Japan are likely to be lined up with England and France, all against Russia."

On the position of the United States, he added, "If Congress will now amend the Neutrality Act as Col. Charles A. Lindbergh advises, the United States may never be asked to enter the war."

Advising investors, Mr. Babson said: "I should be very leary about holding too many 'war babies' and should carefully go through my safe deposit box with the idea of getting rid now of certain 'cats and dogs.' But I should continue to hold good stocks, selected commodities, and productive real estate.

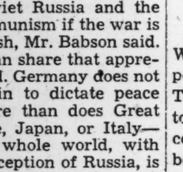
"In short, continue to invest according to fundamental conditions, ignoring the war one way or the other. Continue to avoid low-yielding long-term bonds; select stocks of companies which, when inflation comes, will have their own raw materials; and be sure to diversify broadly.

"Have a little farm somewhere inland as an insurance policy and always keep on hand a supply of gasoline, foodstuffs, flashlights, and cash for emergencies. Above all, lay up spiritual and physical reserves and train your children to do likewise as well as to have a useful education."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Generally fair and slightly colder tonight and Wednesday, with lowest temperature at or slightly below 40 degrees; moderate northwesterly winds.



All New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: fresh northwest winds, strong at times over central and northern portions; fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	47	Minneapolis	24	24
Bermuda	—	—	New Orleans	62	62
Chicago	45	45	New York	50	49
Denver	35	34	Norfolk	46	45
Helena	38	38	Philadelphia	51	49
Kansas City	37	37	St. Louis	42	41
Los Angeles	64	64	San Francisco	56	55
Miami	72	68	Washington	45	40

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 17
B—Minimum, Oct. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:19 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Wednesday, 2:56 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:32 p. m.

Possible Solution for Boston's Big Traffic Problem

3

4

By a Staff Photographer; By a Staff Artist

A New Northern Artery Urged

(1) Sullivan Square, Charlestown, hub of a traffic wheel with five spokes, over which course thousands of automobiles daily. (2) Map showing direct route of proposed New Northern Artery as opposed to other arteries leading to North Shore and Newburyport Turnpike. (3) Bridge over Mystic River on Broadway, one of many bottlenecks which would be removed. (4) Land in rear of Charlestown prison, possibly available for re-routing Rutherford Avenue traffic and bypassing Sullivan Square.

New Northern Artery Urged To Solve Traffic Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

Wakefield, Medford, and other points to the northwest of Boston. Trucking, however, clings largely to Rutherford Avenue because it constitutes the shortest distance between Boston and the 30-mile-long Newburyport Turnpike, and is free of tolls.

Improvement of the Rutherford-Broadway route, according to the Boston Planning Board, would necessarily commence at the intersection of Charlestown Street in Cambridge with the Northern Artery, just across the Charles River Dam. Charlestown Street crosses Prison Point Bridge to Rutherford Avenue at States Prison. Prison Point Bridge would have to be resurfaced and possibly widened. The main auto route could then be laid behind the States Prison, perhaps utilizing 100 feet or so of the railroad freight yards over which the Point Bridge passes, and connecting with Rutherford Avenue close to Sullivan Square.

Widening Is Urged

Whether the freight yards are utilized or not, the Boston Planning Board advises the widening of Rutherford Avenue from its present 50 or 60 feet to 100 or 125 feet. At the corner of Charlestown Street and Rutherford Avenue are a few old buildings that could be taken over and demolished to make way for rotary traffic provisions.

Proximity of a playground at Sullivan Square suggests the possibility of by-passing Rutherford Avenue traffic around the Square to connect with Broadway, Charlestown, close to the Mystic River Bridge. Sullivan Square, by the way, is just like the hub of a wheel with spokes radiating in five different directions. Broadway, Somerville, pours cars into the Square from points to the west, carrying motorists who would rather stake their chances of getting into the office on time on the Rutherford Avenue route rather than the Northern Artery.

Northern Artery Traffic

Thousands of other motorists from the North Shore regions turn off the Revere Parkway at Broadway, Everett, and carry through to Sullivan Square on another spoke of the wheel. The Square is also called upon to take traffic heading out of Somerville and Cambridge for northern suburbs early in the morning, likewise truck traffic getting an early start out of Boston for the suburbs.

Hence, the significance of proposals to by-pass Rutherford Avenue traffic around the Square as a relief measure.

Widening of the bridge over the Mystic River would necessarily follow. Plans are already under consideration to carry Broadway, Charlestown, over the Revere Beach Parkway and rid Broadway of trolley tracks that have been virtually useless since trackless trolleys were introduced two years ago.

Money for Project

Naturally, this project will cost money. If Rutherford Avenue should be widened to 86 feet from City Square to the City Square bypass at Union Street and to 100 or 125 feet from Union Street to Sullivan Square, the Planning Board estimates a cost of approximately $1,950,000. Based on the estimates of 20,000 cars using this route over a 24-hour period, the estimated savings to the users of the improved route would be $364,000 annually or 18 per cent of the estimated cost.

Boston says that it cannot afford such expensive highway improvements. Yet Mr. Malley says that Boston cannot afford to ignore the tremendous losses of business and tax revenues attributed to the city's failure to make its business houses more accessible to customers.

Planners back new artery: Second article tomorrow.

Maloney Reports Physical Threats On Embargo Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut reported today that he and some of his colleagues involved in the fight over neutrality legislation have received "physical threats."

The assertion was made in a speech prepared by the New Englander to announce his support of the Administration's neutrality proposals, including repeal of the arms embargo.

"Like other members of Congress," Senator Maloney said, "I have undergone harsh criticism and have suffered political and physical threats."

He did not go into detail as to the nature and sources of the threats, or against whom, other than himself, they had been directed, but at a subsequent point in the prepared speech he added:

Follows Conscience

"I know that the people who feel so intensely on this bill may one day put into effect the threats they have made, but to act otherwise than in accordance with one's judgment and conscience would be as a man washing his hands in the face of the possible threat of Christianity's crucifixion."

Senator David I. Walsh, (D) of Massachusetts, Senator Maloney's predecessor in debate and an opponent of repealing the arms embargo, told the Senate that the sale of ammunition and war equipment by this country might bring the European war "right to our front door."

He visualized submarines and warplanes of belligerent nations lurking off shore to attack ships laden with munitions consigned to the other side.

As the twelfth day of debate opened, Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, assistant Republican leader of the Senate who is supporting the Administration's bill, proposed that all neutrality legislation expire "when this present war is over." He offered an amendment to accomplish that.

Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, urged that United States efforts be directed toward building up armed strength and preserving strict neutrality.

Attention to Defense

"Instead of spending time and energy adopting legislation, which will mark us as unneutral and partisan before the world, destroy our moral influence as neutrals, and ultimately surely involve us," he declared, "we should be giving our attention to building up a strong impregnable defense, an army, navy, and air force greater than any in the world, a system of national defense embodying an enlarged army and navy, adequate coastal fortifications, antiaircraft that will compel respect from all nations and insure complete protection against any eventuality which develops out of the chaos and disorder of Europe and Asia."

Aroma of Homey Dishes Greets Food Show Visitors

Cakes baked at home by New England women will be judged today at the New England Foods Exposition and Home Appliance Show. Judges are Boston's leading hotel pastry chefs. Since the show opened Oct. 14 a constantly moving procession has thronged the Boston Garden.

Homey smells of hot mince meat, new bread, and spiced cookies fill the air, while a medley of sounds falls upon the ear: a soft, feminine voices telling about the 110 different shapes of macaroni, and how "they brought a man over from Italy to make them, years ago"; the demonstrator of the lemon juice extractor chattily declaring, "Then you say, 'Mrs. Brown, have one,' . . . lemons cost 40 cents a dozen nowadays. You wonder what becomes of the seeds, don't you? All right. Watch!"

The collection of local art is a quiet display offering no conflict to the neighboring exhibitor of haddock flakes, and his pleasant, "Now, doesn't that taste just like crab meat?" as he hands you a spoonful on a paper plate.

"Try our wax," calls the girl in charge of floor and furniture polishes, "only 39 cents and just as good as any made, only they charge you for the name perhaps."

Moise Potvin whittles little hunks of wood in the entrance to his Hobbyland exhibition of miniature carved figures.

How to cook a balanced meal for the small family for 52 cents is being demonstrated by the low cost food classes of the Community Health Association. The sample meal consists of American chop suey, salad, sour cream dressing, and gingerbread. At the cooking school conducted by the Home Service Department of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, during the afternoon and evening, hundreds of housewives are learning how, for example, to mix a cake batter which will serve for three different desserts, and how to fold in egg whites so they won't bubble, and how to toss together a salad of which the French cuisine might take notice.

Egg separating devices and shingles, porcelain sinks and peanuts, fudge and California everlasting flowers, dog biscuits and face cream, are a few of the attractions, not to mention the continuous orchestra, a tap-dancer performance now and then at some unexpected corner, and surrounding all things, the palmy night sky of southern seas. P. S.

Williamson Bows To Year in Jail

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP)—Charles E. Williamson, former Connecticut Republican leader who was one of 23 men sentenced in the Waterbury "million-dollar" conspiracy case, began serving a one-year jail term today, having vacated his appeal to the State's Supreme Court of Errors.

Williamson, formerly a powerful lieutenant to the Connecticut Republican "boss," the late J. Henry Roraback, was the sixth defendant in the eight-month conspiracy fraud trial to start serving his term. The appeals of former Mayor Frank Hayes of Waterbury, sentenced to serve 10 to 15 years in State prison, and other defendants are still pending.

The accused were charged with having conspired to "cheat and defraud" the City of Waterbury of more than a million dollars between 1930 and 1938, and were sentenced Aug. 21.

Maine Guard Adds 222

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Maine National Guard has added 222 recruits since it was authorized by the War Department to increase its enlisted strength by 775 men. The additional enlistments, Adj. Gen. James W. Hanson said, brought the total to 2,622.

WPA Leader Sees Gain Of Culture in Nation

Mrs. Florence S. Kerr, National Assistant Commissioner of the Works Projects Administration, believes the depression has stimulated a renaissance in the United States.

Mrs. Kerr, self-described as ranking even ahead of the telephone companies and the "five and tens" as the largest employer of women in the Nation, believes the country is experiencing a resurgence in art, but still has a long way to go toward overcoming poverty and social deficiencies. The WPA, she insists, is playing a vital part in bringing the need for this awakening home to the American public.

Mrs. Kerr, in Boston for a New England regional conference today of the professional and service projects, might have stepped from almost any American home. Only her quick answers and easy manner in public gatherings indicate the many years of Red Cross and other social work that preceded her appointment at the very outset of the WPA in 1935.

Opportunity for Women

"I look at my job as one of the fields which have been opened to women only in the last few years," Mrs. Kerr declared. "There are many administrative jobs open to women in Washington, in the states, cities, and counties.

"Here, truly, women are proving their capacity on a large scale to organize, to plan, to handle a staff of people, to get the best out of each member of the staff, to do a real personnel job—in short, everything that devolves upon an administrator.

"We used to hear about the cultural lag in this country. There is still a sociological lag. We see so much injustice, so much needless suffering, because all the people's needs are not met. I can never accept the necessity of any child in America going hungry. I think it is due to a breakdown in our machinery, or a failure to set up proper machinery.

"But there is a renaissance in American. We are having one now. There is an amazing interest in art, both from a creative and an appreciative angle. Look at how people turned out this summer for cultural music the country over, and I don't mean just our music.

Workers Make Progress

"Some worker's groups start with their own immediate interests. They seek to learn, for example, what unemployment compensation means to their particular jobs. Then they go on to think in broader terms. I would say that workers are more alert now than they ever have been and have shown faster progress in the last 10 years than any other groups in our social structure.

"There's a movement all over the country that is real, coming up in all sorts of encouraging ways. I feel it here in New England. Women here tell me that selectmen and town councilors here are interested in what we are doing. They first may become interested in some individual case in their community; then they become interested in the general welfare program.

"In Europe, unemployment led to re-armament and war. That doesn't need to happen here. We have the jobs. There is work waiting to be done by the right people. It only takes a great deal of patience and ingenuity to find jobs for them."

Aroostook Hails Coming Of Prosperous Potato Year

This is an Aroostook year. And that means, R. L. Clapp of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau reported today, the potato growers of Aroostook County, in Maine, are in a fair way to make some profit this year. If so, he added, it will be the first profitable year for Aroostook farmers since 1936.

Two reasons account for the favorable prospect, Mr. Clapp declared: a smaller potato crop throughout the Nation than usual, a situation which usually results in higher prices to the growers; and substantial purchases of seed potatoes by Argentina, which country normally buys this specialty from Denmark. There is no Danish supply this year, Mr. Clapp said, because of the European War.

Bring Good Price

Already potatoes for the 1939-1940 crop are selling at Presque Isle for $1.65 to $1.75 a barrel, a sum only slightly under the 1936-1937 level, the most recent good year for Aroostook, Mr. Clapp declared. This is a mild bonanza for the county when compared to the price of 50 cents a barrel which prevailed in 1937-1938. And although the potato yield throughout the United States is somewhat less this year than last, Aroostook's current harvest is estimated at 40,800,000 bushels, slightly larger than a year ago.

As for the Argentine orders, Mr. Clapp—who recently returned from his annual trip for the Massachusetts Farm Bureau to Aroostook—reported he had seen 50 carloads destined for that South American country on sidings at Presque Isle and Fort Fairfield and that the talk in the County was that Argentina needs 1,000 carloads.

Whether or not this entire order will be placed with Aroostook County is yet to be seen. Canadian competition, which ordinarily would be a factor and which is always an important factor in the domestic market, may not interfere, Mr. Clapp suggests, since its harvest will be needed by the British Empire.

Given Higher Price

Not only are the Argentine orders a surplus to the ordinary run, but bring an even higher price than the potato for table consumption. For Argentina wants "blue tag" seed potatoes. This means, Mr. Clapp pointed out, that Argentina wants Aroostook potatoes for seed for its own crop. And since seed potatoes—as the label "blue tag" foretells—are extra fine, requiring special growth, these orders will yield a higher price. Where table potatoes are bringing $1.60 to $1.75 a barrel, "blue tag" seeders will bring $1 additional.

The same reason that Argentina wants seed potatoes draws Mr. Clap northward to the great Aroostook fields each year. Aroostook seeders are superior to almost any other, he explained. Even in neighboring Massachusetts, seed potatoes are not as high grade as the Aroostook seeders for purposes of planting. The same is true for Argentina. There, as in the United States, good table potatoes are easily raised. But not seed potatoes. Only superior potato country, such as Maine's Aroostook County, or the fields of Denmark, produce a "blue tag" crop, Mr. Clapp continued. He makes the trip every Fall to look over the "blue tag" seeders for Massachusetts farmers.

December Planting

There is a further advantage accruing from the Argentine orders, Mr. Clapp believes. It is the factor of time. These potatoes are being purchased now for probable planting in South America in December. This means money for the growers this Fall, whereas seed potatoes sold in Massachusetts and elsewhere in the country are kept in storage in Aroostook during the Winter and do not yield a cash return until Spring.

Traditions in methods of growing and shipping potatoes are taking place in Aroostook at this period. Mr. Clapp reported, even though that County is barely rounding out its 100 years. (Its centenary was this year.)

In growing, contour plowing, a pattern of plowing designed to prevent erosion of soil, is being adopted by some farmers. This innovation is opposed by some who find the system interferes with the rapid plowing, seeding and harvesting to which Aroostook, with its potato rows stretching to the horizon, is accustomed.

Byrd's Ship, the North Star, To Carry Tons of Food

Donkey engines chugged furiously and winches creaked and groaned on the Motorship North Star's broad decks today as 75,000 feet of Pacific Northwest lumber was being removed to make room for tons and tons of food supplies which Admiral Richard E. Byrd will take on his Antarctic expedition.

The North Star—newest boat in Admiral Byrd's Antarctic fleet—arrived at the Charlestown Navy Yard from Seattle only last night under the command of Capt. Stel Whitlam, and as yet definite plans as to loading and departure are not certain. However, it is expected that the food supplies will begin to be put aboard within the next few days and that the North Star's holds will be filled in time for it to weigh anchor by Nov. 7.

Besides being able to take a large supply of nonperishable foods, the North Star has 12,000 cubic feet of refrigeration space to hold 300 tons of meat during the voyage through the South Seas.

Captain Whitlam, who will take the eight-year-old ship to the Antarctic for the first time, said that it first will go to Baltimore and then on to Panama and New Zealand. From New Zealand it will sail to the Antarctic. The ship will not remain at Little America during the entire expedition but will return to Seattle in time to take up its regular work in Alaska.

In the event that the North Star is frozen in an additional year's supply of food is being taken along in reserve. The ship's regular crew of 30 will man the boat throughout the six months' voyage.

Painted a government battleship gray, the North Star is specially built to buck through heavy ice formations. It is 226 feet long and is propelled with a 1,500-horsepower Diesel engine. Although it is built of wood, it is for that reason better adapted to combat the ice floes of the Arctic.

Whether or not Admiral Byrd will make the Antarctic trip on the North Star has not as yet been determined.

Already aboard the ship are 44 Alaskan Malamutes which will be used by the expedition across the Arctic's snowy wastes. Some 40 more will be added to this group shortly. According to Finn Ronnie, son of the Norwegian explorer Martin Ronnie, these dogs are the "finest sled dogs I've ever seen."

Besides minor repairs while at the Navy Yard the North Star will get new screws, according to Captain Whitlam.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in First Congregational Church, Church Street and Lake Avenue, Wakefield, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Copley—
"Night Must Fall," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by Alan Gray Holmes. 8:30 Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan. Featuring Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon. First Theater Guild production for this season. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Star Maker," featuring Bing Crosby. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Prison Break," with Glenda Farrell. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie Takes a Vacation." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Also "The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett and Warren William. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30.

Repertory—
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney. Also "Stage Coach," with Claire Trevor. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Radio—Page 12

Metropolitan—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Allan Jones. 10 a. m., 12:54, 3:48, 6:42, 9:36. Also "Pride of the Bluegrass," with Edith Fellows, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:33, 8:27.

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also Walt Disney Cartoon, 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Normandie—
Fredric March and Cary Grant in "Eagle and the Hawk." Also "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney.

Trans-Lux—
"Stanley and Livingstone," with Spencer Tracy, Nancy Kelly and Richard Greene. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Unexpected Father," with Baby Sandy and Mischa Auer. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "The Day the Bookies Wept," featuring Joe Penner and Betty Grable. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:36, 8:40.

Uptown—
"In Name Only," featuring Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis, 1:05, 4:45, 8:20. Also "The Man in the Iron Mask." 2:45, 6:20, 10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Here I Am a Stranger," featuring Richard Greene, Richard Dix and Brenda Joyce. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55, Paramount. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Mary Carlisle and Johnny Downs. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:40, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"One Against the World." "Yankee Doodle Goes to Town." "Public Hobby Number One," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
Judy Garland in "The Wizard of Oz." 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. Also "The Jones Family in Hollywood." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. Scollay, 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Modern, 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Also "What a Life," with Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:25 4:50, 8:15. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 8:10.

Exeter—
"The Man in the Iron Mask," 2:10, 5:25, 8:45. Also "It Could Happen to You," 4, 7:20.

Tremont—
"Rose Marie," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Hold That Co-Ed," with John Barrymore. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Ballerina," featuring Mia Slavenska. Also "Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier. Daily, except Sundays at 2:30 and 7:45.

RKO-Boston—
"Two Bright Boys," featuring Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:15, 7:25, 10:05. Stage: Eddie Cantor and his new radio show, "The Mad Russian," 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:05.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery in "Thunder Afloat." Orpheum: 9:35. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Fast and Furious," featuring Franchot Tone and Ann Sothern. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Program of traditional Negro music by the Male Quartet of the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on French Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by the Boston Federal Band, Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. 12 noon.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

U. S. Takes Over Chicopee Site For Army Air Base

The United States Government today took formal possession of a 4,268-acre site in Chicopee, Mass., which it plans to convert into a $3,608,000 Northeastern Army Air Base.

Legal title to the site was taken when the United States Attorney, Edmund J. Brandon, filed a petition this morning in Federal District Court at Boston condemning the land and fixing the Government's valuation of it at $270,918.

Mr. Brandon asked the Court to require occupants of the land, including several residents, to leave the premises within 30 days. He said that War Department Engineers are ready to take preliminary steps at once for construction of the base.

Major Macfadden, a construction quartermaster, is now in Chicopee making preliminary studies, Mr. Brandon said.

The only recourse, he continued, for the 129 owners of the air base site is to contest in Federal Court the valuation fixed by the Government on their properties. Pending settlement of any such suits, construction will proceed, however, the United States Attorney said.

U. S. Liquor Law Violator Jailed

Jacob ("Broadway Jack") Grossman—declared to be "not the worst racketeer in Worcester, but one of the most substantial"—was sentenced to serve 18 months in a Federal Penitentiary today for violation of Federal liquor laws.

Grossman was further described by Assistant United States Attorney Robert W. Meserve as "a financial backer of liquor enterprises and one of the most persistent violators of the liquor laws I have seen in this court."

Grossman pleaded guilty last week to charges of possession and concealing tax-unpaid liquor, possessing an unregistered still and conspiracy. His sentence was given on the possession of liquor charge. Suspended sentences of three years were given on the other counts and also five years' probation, to begin on the expiration of the 18 months' term.

Fur Fashion Show Opened by Stearns

In Stearns' annual Fur Fashion Show, today and tomorrow, natural Labrador-strain pelts, pedigree-registered for the first time and exclusive with Stearns in Massachusetts, are being featured in a collection of coats which represents the aristocracy of furdom in luxurious and practical furs.

These pelts are so fine that experts have awarded them Blue Ribbon Trophies, the store management points out. Each coat, therefore, is identified by a Blue Ribbon Trophy medallion engraved with the number under which the pelts and the coats are registered. All the coats shown are couturier copies made by one of America's leading style furriers in ermine, Persian lamb, black-dyed caracul, sheared beaver, black-dyed Russian broadtail, Russian sable and sable-dyed baum martin.

ALBIANI

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

Their Service to the City of Boston Is Nearing an End

By a Staff Photographer

Motorized Units Are Displacing Horses

Left—"Danny Boy" drinking at trough after a day's work pulling tip cart. Right—"Beauty" (right) and "Ginger," with Bill Hebert, West End. Below—"Pepper" poses with driver in action.

Auto Show Takes To Highways Of Greater Boston

A long parade of 1940 automobiles through the towns and cities of Greater Boston today proclaimed in tangible form what Mayor Maurice J. Tobin stressed by written proclamation this morning that "the Metropolitan Boston Dealers Annual Automobile Show Week will have the enthusiastic co-operation of public officials, business and labor interests."

The parade wended its serpentine path from Commonwealth Avenue's automobile row to Kenmore Square, into Brighton, Newton, Waltham, Watertown, Belmont, Arlington, Medford, Malden, Everett, Revere, Chelsea and East Boston. The parade was headed by the Waltham Senior High School Band of 100 pieces.

This being Mayor's Day at the Show on Commonwealth Avenue, Mayor Tobin issued a proclamation upholding the purpose of the automobile show to stimulate business and national recovery, and asking the co-operation of the public towards the production of automobiles upon which "hundreds of independent industries depend for their business."

Tomorrow, a gathering of old-timers who have been in the motor business since the first automobile show in Boston in 1902, will ride from Horticultural Hall to the Hotel Lenox in old-fashioned vehicles. A pioneer luncheon will be staged at the hotel.

Show officials announced today that Friday would be known as Engineers' Day and Saturday, closing day of the special exhibitions in dealer showrooms, would be Club and Theatrical Day.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 18

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:15	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Station WRUL

For Wednesday, Oct. 18

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."

7:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour: Sibelius' No. 5 in E flat Major.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15 13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: News in Spanish; Symphony Orchestra.

10:00 p. m. — "Understanding Music"; Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard University. "Songs and Dances of the Middle Ages."

10:30 p. m.—"Looking Starwards"; Dr. Loring B. Andrews. "Mercury and Venus."

Two Thanksgivings Bring Employment Quandary

The difference between Federal and Massachusetts observance of Thanksgiving Day this year is raising many knotty problems for Federal and interstate employees in Greater Boston.

Since President Roosevelt has announced he will proclaim Nov. 23 as Thanksgiving Day, and Governor Saltonstall has made it known he will stick to the customary "last Thursday in the month" date—Nov. 30—Federal employees are not yet quite sure what to do about it.

Postmaster Peter F. Tague is planning, he says, to furnish one mail delivery only on both dates, unless new orders are received from Washington.

Since Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York has chosen Nov. 23 for his State's holiday, New York banks and the Stock Exchange will be closed then and will open on the Massachusetts Thanksgiving date. Because of this, Boston stockbrokers incline toward the Federal date.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch ..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....	"Girl Alone": sketch....	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15	Popular songs	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....	"Against the Storm"....	Ireene Wicker, songs....	Sport reports .....
5:30	Drama, music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Frank Ryan's talk.....	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin Hill..	News; music; weather...	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review.....
6:15	'Rhythm, Romance'	News; sport talk.....	"Football Roundup".....	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review.....
6:30	Jay Wesley	"Dinner Dance"	Talk; music	"News Reporter".....	Sport reports .....
6:45	Talk: war news....	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports reports	"Melodic Moods".....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orch.....	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	"I Love a Mystery".....	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service .....
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet".....	Leighton Gray's Orch...
7:45	"Second Husband"	Cole's quiz	Recorded program	"The Green Hornet".....	Military Digest .....
8:00	"Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Government talk	Popular music .....
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson.	with Ezra Stone.....	dramatic sketch	Recorded music	"Prairie Pals" .....
8:30	"Tuesday Night	"Information, Please":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
8:45	Party"; war news.	questions and answers.	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloist	WMEX Camera Club....
9:00	"We, the People"...	Robert Benchley; J. Du-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing..	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15	"We, the People"...	rante; Hayton Orch....	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	tonio, director .....
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	"Meet Mr. Weeks," lit-	"Fibber McGee and	"Opportunity Unlim-	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45	orchestra; soloists.	erary program	Molly"; music	ited": speakers	tonio, director .....
10:00	Hal Kemp's Orches-	Music and drama.....	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	News Service .....
10:15	tra; soloists	Political talk	land; orchestra	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch...
10:30	Sports; news	"Fun with the Famous";	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Mozart Concerto Series;	Leo Mack's Orchestra ..
10:45	Music: weather	informal interviews ...	House"; drama; music	piano; orchestra	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather..	News Service	Jack McLean's Orchestra	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	Bob Chester's Orch.	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orchestra	"Dance Parade" .....
11:30	Paul Whiteman's	"The Music You Want".	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.....	Don Meredith's Orch....
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want".	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.....	News Service .....

Wednesday's Programs

	590kcWEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio.....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie".....	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave".....	"Young America Speaks"	.....
8:00	European Roundup..	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Salute".....
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"...	music; comedy	Local news; weather...	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute".....
8:30	Movie talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ..	Al Rawley and His Wild
8:45	Greenfield Choir ..	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ..	Azaleas .....
9:00	"Food Magician" ..	News; talk; music.....	Walter Kidder, songs..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons" .....
9:15	American School of	"As You Like It".....	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30	the Air	"Harvey and Dell".....	"Alice Blair": sketch....	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake": sketch...	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00	"Kitty Kelly"; sk..	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"...	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:15	Myrt and Marge....	Mildred W. Carlson.....	"John's Other Wife"...	"Concert Miniatures"...	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jack Berch's Boys.....	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	"Stepmother"	"We Women"	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ....	"Shopping With You"...
11:00	News; vocalist	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Angus Ross, songs.....
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Right to Happiness"...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Buckeye Four"	Concert pianist .....
11:30	'Big Sister': sketch.	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found".....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger..	"Road of Life": sketch..	"Boston Town"	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks ..	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	'Singin' Sam"	Italian music program..	Sports; weather .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Home Hour: Secretary	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	Henry A. Wallace.....	News Service	Women's Club News.....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	"Life Beautiful" ..	"Ellen Randolph": sk...	"Don Artiste," pianist..	"The Happy Gang".....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Old Time Tunes".....	"Musical Notes" .....
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	hold talk	"Voice of Experience"...	"Musical Notes" .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	"Music for the Young"..	"Betty and Bob".....	Sport reports	"Music of the Masters".
2:15	Dramatic sketch ..	"Indiana Indigo".....	"Grimm's Daughter"...	Sport comment	"Music of the Masters".
2:30	"Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies":	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"Scrapbook Stories" ...	Evelyn Cornett, songs..
2:45	"My Son and I"..	Norman Cloutier's Or..	Hymns of All Churches..	Sport comment	News Service .....
3:00	"Joyce Jordan" ...	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Interviews	Sport reports .....
3:15	"Society Girl"	"The Chase Twins".....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Happy Larry Lawrence..	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"..
3:30	News Service	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Pepper Young's Family..	Sport comment	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"..
3:45	"About Us"	News; weather	"Guiding Light": sketch	Sport comment	Organ Music .....
4:00	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Network speaker	Sport reports .....
4:15	Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": serial..	Jack Arthur, baritone..	Sport reports .....
4:30	Network speaker ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Vic and Sade": sk....	Wayne West, songs.....	"Consolairs" .....
4:45	E. McConnell, songs	Club Matinee; news.....	"Midstream": sketch ..	"Gypsy Caravan"	Don Rico's Strings.....
5:00	Dramatic sketch ..	Les Brown's Orchestra..	"Girl Alone": sketch....	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"....
5:15	Musical program ..	Les Brown's Orchestra..	"Against the Storm"....	Ireene Wicker, songs....	Sport reports .....
5:30	Drama; music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Frank Ryan, comment..	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs...	News Service	"Football Roundup".....	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Sports comment ...	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous"....	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:45	Music; war news....	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"....	Sport reports	"Babes in Arms".....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"...	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	"I Love a Mystery": sk..	"Trail Blazers"	News Service .....
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger":	Leighton Gray's Orch..
7:45	comedy; music ...	Bob Evans, sports.....	"Names in the News"..	dramatic sketch	"Harper's Varieties" ..
8:00	Al Pearce and His	Roy Shield's Orchestra..	Hollywood Playhouse:	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	Housing talk .....
8:15	Gang	Roy Shield's Orchestra..	"Let's Live Tonight"	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	Claire Page, soprano...
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Quicksilver": quiz pro-	Red Skelton; Edna Still-	Everett Hoagland's Or..	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
8:45	Orch.; war news.	gram	well; chorus; orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Or..	Vocalists .....
9:00	Edward E. Horton;	"Horse & Buggy Days":	The New Fred Allen	Network program	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Lucile Watson in	variety program.....	Show: Merry Macs: Al-	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album" .....
9:30	"Her Master's	"Harvey and Dell".....	len Art Ulayers; Gene	"The Cosmopolitans";	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Voice"; songs; or.	Paul Martin's Music....	Autrey; orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	cal Album" .....
10:00	Columbia Concert	"New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15	Orchestra	Ove."	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch..
10:30	Sports; news	"New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm";	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
10:45	Music; weather	Over"	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orch....	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather ..	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.....	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	Bob Chester's Orch.	"Music You Want".....	Weather Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.....	Dance Parade .....
11:30	Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want".....	Ben Cutler's Orchestra..	Dick Jurgen's Orch.....	Elias Breeskin's Orch..
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want".....	Ben Cutler's Orchestra..	Dick Jurgen's Orch.....	News Service .....

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Port of Boston Shows Gains In Overseas Trade

Substantial gains are being made by the Port of Boston in its overseas commerce, it was disclosed today by figures made public at the office of Joseph McGrath, collector of customs.

Both imports and exports showed large increases for 1939, as compared with 1938, the figures for both years being from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1. Boston also maintained its position as second port among the Nation's customs districts, in the value of imports, being exceeded only by New York.

Imports of the Massachusetts customs district for the first eight months of 1939 amounted to $92,150,238, against $68,810,066 for the similar period of 1938. Philadelphia, which was second port of the Nation for a time, is in third position with imports valued at $86,681,030 from January to August, inclusive, compared with $70,944,429 for the same period a year ago. New Orleans was fourth with imports of $84,504,822 against $76,918,500 the previous year, only one of the first four ports to show a falling off.

Exports of the Massachusetts district for the first eight months of this year were valued at $14,704,558 compared with $13,716,416 for the similar period in 1938. In August alone, exports were valued at $2,131,814 against $1,291,161 for the same month the previous year.

Included in the imports for the first eight months of this year, were 585,776 pounds of fish and seafood from Canada, out of the 3,039,870 pounds imported into the entire country, and which constituted 53.60 per cent of the quota under the Reciprocal Trade Agreement with Canada. The Michigan customs district imported 2,816,082 pounds in this period.

Receipts of Philippine raw sugar at the Massachusetts customs district amounted to 79,528,869 pounds, out of the 1,579,253,481 pounds brought into the United States from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30. That figure represents 88.13 per cent of the quota under the Philippine Independence Act.

More than half of the 59,758,730 pounds of seed potatoes brought into the United States in the 12 months ending Sept. 14, went to New York—33,972,702 pounds. Massachusetts received 1,591,012 pounds. This quota was 66.40 per cent filled in the year.

Since the war broke out in Europe, the volume of commerce at Boston has held unusually well in view of the loss of many ships that were usually in the Boston service. The loss includes vessels requisitioned by the belligerent nations as well as those sunk by submarine or mines. The weekly figures prepared for Collector McGrath show for last week a slight decrease in the business of the port as compared with the similar week a year ago.

Following is a statistical summary of the past week's business of the Port of Boston:

Classification	Week ending Oct. 14, 1939	Year ago
Imports for consumption	$2,336,458	$2,913,047
Imports for warehouse	759,026	483,046
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	539,048	624,241
Duties collected	408,189	508,336
Wool imports (lbs.)	803,288	854,772
	Fiscal year July 1-Oct. 14, '39	Year ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	13,733,550	12,186,554
Duties collected	$7,756,063	$6,087,387

Today on Short Waves

BERLIN—6:15 p. m.—German Operettas, DJD (11.77 meg.), 25.4 m.

BUDAPEST—7:00 p. m.—Music from the Operetta "Countess Marica." HAT4 (9:12 meg.), 32.8 m.

LONDON—7:30 p. m.—Variety Feature, GSF (15.14 meg.), 19.8 m.; GSD (11.75 meg.), 25.5 m.; GSB (9.51 meg.), 31.5m.

ROME—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies; Antonio Munoz; "The Triumphal Way." 2RO (11.81 meg.), 25.4 m; IRF (9.38 meg.), 30.5 m.

TOKIO—8:05 p. m.—Orchestra. JZL (17.78 meg.), 16.8 m.

MADRID—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ (9.86 meg), 30.4 m.

CARACAS—8:30 p. m.—Jose Betancourt, singer, YV5RC (5.9 meg.), 51.7m.

EINDHOVEN—8:45 p. m.—Happy Program. PCJ (9.59 meg.), 31.2 m.

PARIS—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11 (11.88 meg.), 25.2 m.; TPA4 (11.71 meg.), 25.6 m.

BERLIN—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD (11.77 meg.), 25.4 m.

City of Boston Horses Start On Trail Down Jobless Alley

No more will the old familiar clap-clap of patient horses' hooves resound in "Hogan's Alley" (off Hemenway Street, Back Bay), and along other ways and byways of the City of Boston, to bring a note of peace and a definite pace from a more leisurely past to Bostonians waking or hurrying to the day's demands. All that will soon be "as a tale that is told," and the end of which is to be mechanized units. Dobbin will vanish from the streets of Boston, and the quaint blue street carts, too, will have had their day and passed away into the limbo of forgotten things, a relic of which will perhaps grace a museum of curiosities.

For it has been disclosed by Commissioner George G. Hyland that the Boston City Council has voted to gradually displace the horses, starting with about 20 or 25 now, and employ three-wheeled Elgin sweepers, two of which the city has already bought, at a cost of $7,000 each. The Commissioner can dispose of the animals as fast as he wishes, provided no single sale exceeds $500.

Love the Horses

Most of the drivers and stablemen love the horses and would be sorry to see them go. One fellow, Frank J. Scanlon, says they are slow, and tie up traffic, and that you can't put the dirt on a load you could if it was a motor truck.

Most of the horses used today in the City of Boston—the Public Works employs, or rather, did employ up to yesterday, 94—work in the South End, according to the men at the city's stables. Others work in the West and North Ends. Some horses are used by the Park Department, a few more at Deer and Long Islands.

With the men who know the horses best, the men who have been taking care of the horses for years, the reporter went down the line visiting the most famous of Boston's old horses. Some are white and some are gray, some are black and some are brown, and there is one lovely one that is big and dappled and might have borne Joan of Arc.

"Danger," working for the city 20 years, now "works spare." Once "Danger" stood up all night because a stray child had crawled into her stall and there fallen asleep.

"Teddy." "Teddy" used to pull the old Black Maria.

Used to Be Wild

"Timmy" is the best horse at the stables, according to the man who drives him and who loves him, John Fitzgerald, of Roxbury. "Timmy" used to be wild when he came to work for the city seven years ago, says John, but now he's gentle as a lamb.

"Patsy" is a great white horse, one of three saved from the old East Boston fire.

"Black Beauty," called by some of the men "Chubby." She follows her driver down to the market every day, "just like a dog," he says. She knows the "cop" on the beat there, who feeds her carrots.

All day the anvil rings in the blacksmith shop, where the fires still glow cheerily up the forge flues, and Austin Roan, of the South End, and the other men there, work away at shoeing the horses for another day's work. Soon the fires will be banked in the forges and only the black ashes and cold metal will tell the place where once all was happy activity, laughing and joking. The men in the blacksmith's shop don't understand about the Council's decision, nor do most of the men in the stables. It would puzzle them.

R. S.

Lyrical History of Autos Is Recorded in Sheet Music

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

While Boston and other cities throughout the country are celebrating Automobile Week with new car shows, the Smithsonian Institution of Washington announces additions to its collection of automobile sheet music, a special exhibition in the automotive section of the National Museum.

A salute to "The Speed Kings" of 1912, "Off to the Fair" in an auto of 1902, and "The Gay Chauffeur" of 1906, are typical titles in the brightly illustrated music sheets that show better than any text the immense popularity of "The Cart Without a Horse" (1901).

The exhibition of more than 50 songs and marches include titles for "Auto Rag" to "Whoa! Nellie!" published from 1900 to 1938. The covers of most songs show quaint pictures of the cars and their drivers. All are from the collection of J. Francis Driscoll, Brookline, Mass., collector, who counts his collection of music in thousands of sheets.

Every feature of the automobile is illustrated by the songs. "School Songs" were published to advertise the early auto schools teaching the mysteries of starting a side-winder and how to keep the motor running. "He'd have to get out—get out and get under" was not one of these, but when it was first sung by Bobby North and Al Jolson, the listeners knew largely by experience that any early motor trip was likely to end with the driver mumbling and banging under the car and the guests baking in the sun above.

Songs were dedicated to the first automobile shows where car builders frequently showed all the cars they had manufactured as samples of what they would make for customers upon order. The writers of "Society Craze" and "The Town Club" as late as 1915 and 1916 were still convinced that the automobile was destined to be a toy of the wealthy and out of reach of the rest of us.

"Song of the Highway," published last year, is keyed to swift, trouble-free, modern driving but "Out in an Automobile" and "Touring" written two or three decades ago have the spirit of adventure required for all touring in the good old days when horse-troughs were favorite landmarks in automobile blue books.

Cars were sold by songs and it was a pretty poor product that wouldn't inspire lyrics about "The Good Old Jackson Car" or the "Cole 30 Flyer." When one manufacturer advertised his car as "The Great Entertainer," his competitors came back with songs like "Give me a Spin in Your Mitchell, Billy" or "Take Me Out in a Velie Car." More subtle was the plug for the one-man top in "When He Wanted to Love Her, He'd Put Up the Cover."

All of which suggests romance. "The Motor Girl" clad in her veil and duster soon had her choice of "The Benzine Buggy Man" or "My Automobile Boy" in bicycle pants, cap and goggles. The mashers sang "Take a Little Ride With Me" while small boys shouted "Toot Your Horn, Kid—You're in a Fog." Even in the garage, "The Big Red Motor and the Little Blue Limousine" exchanged coy glances with their headlamps.

Taxis, jitneys, buses, automobile races, shows, travel, equipment, costume and every other detail of the automobile's development was noticed in the songs of the early Twentieth Century.

Theologians Note Peace Trend

Despite the wide acceptance of "anti-religious world views," today there are many signs of "longing for peace and justic eand God," the Boston University School of Theology Centennial Preaching Conference was told this morning by Dr. Edgar Sheffield Brightman, Borden Parker Bowne professor of philosophy at the University.

Speaking on "Chaos and Cosmos," Dr. Brightman declared: "Darkness is on the face of the deep, but the homogeneity of darkness is deceptive. There is more in the dark than the eye can see."

Stanley E. Grannum, President of the Samuel Houston College for Negroes in Austin, Texas, speaking on "The High Privilege of Minorities," said that minorities are frequently "the harbingers of the Kingdom of God and the trailblazers of human progress."

Whether civilization advances or recedes will depend to a great extent on the attitude of the Christian Church, Bishop Edgar Blake of Detroit, Mich., declared at the opening session of the conference.

"The present order, with its economic futility and social waste, cannot continue always," the Methodist Bishop asserted. "It can and must be changed. Human values are supreme. . . . We shall move forward into a new social order, essentially Christian at the core, or we shall slip back into the paganism of night. We cannot continue as we are. Whether we go forward or back will depend in large measure upon the attitude of the Christian Church. If the Church, with prophetic vision and voice, casts its lot with the new day, it will come."

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, recently appointed head of the Methodist Church in the Boston area, told the conference that in his opinion the "exalted racket" of bestowing Doctor of Divinity degrees on ministers after several years of service should be replaced by a provision for scholarships making it possible to study, while serving in the field, over a period of about 10 years in order to qualify for such degrees.

While declaring that "true preaching enunciates truth that is timeless," Bishop Oxnam contended that the scholarships he proposed would enable ministers to bring such preaching to bear on current problems.

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Student Groups Led by Holders Of Scholarships

Fourteen girls from 11 States, this year's group of regional scholarship freshmen at Radcliffe College, have a variety of interests. In addition to ticking off art, history, English, and sociology for future majors, they find time for afternoons on the hockey field and at choral rehearsals.

The plan for the regional scholars is regarded as remarkably successful. Since its adoption, through the efforts of both the college and the Alumnae Association in 1934, it has brought to Radcliffe representative girls from all parts of the United States—girls who do competent work in college and after graduation.

Applicants are interviewed personally by members of the 28 Radcliffe clubs which are established throughout the country, and those are selected who show themselves to be not only able students, but who will take active part in undergraduate life.

For instance, the girls who were elected as regional scholars from 1936 to 1938 are doing much in school affairs. In the senior class, one is editor-in-chief of the yearbook; one is chairman of the Board of Dormitory Hall Presidents; one is treasurer of the Senior class, as well as secretary of the Athletic Association. Among the juniors, one is class representative; another, is treasurer of the Radcliffe Choral Society; and another, president of the German Club. In the sophomore class, one regional scholarship girl has been chosen class representative; and one, class secretary.

Marion Marcus '41, of San Francisco, who is head of the Undergraduate Faculty, and also a member of the Whitman Hall Dormitory house committee, has just been awarded the prize of $500, which the Radcliffe Club of Boston presents annually to one of the regional scholars about to enter the junior class who seems of unusual promise.

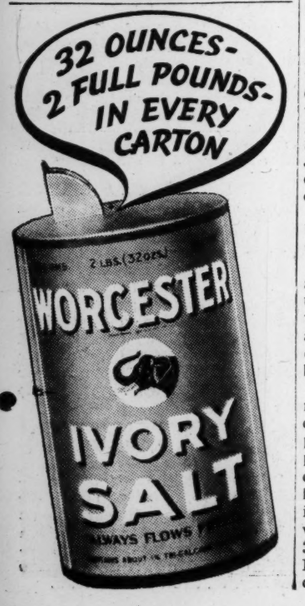
The regional scholarship plan has made the college more national, bringing to Radcliffe young women from many States, who contribute in all ways to college life.

Freshmen regional scholars at Radcliffe are: Mercedes Caldwell of Omaha, Neb.; Winifred M. Cochrane of Baltimore, Md.; Eleanor Barrows Doermann of New York City; Mary Graeme Douglas of Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; Faith Foster of Portland, Me.; F. Ygerne Gaetz of Shelton, Conn.; Dorothy Margaret Gaites of Mt. Lebanon, Pa.; Barbara Gatchell of Cincinnati, Ohio; Ruth Markmann of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mary Frances Martin of Dunn-Loring, Va.; Shirley E. Mitchell of Winchendon, Mass.; Elizabeth Murphy of Santa Barbara, Calif.; Mary Catharine Wells of Johnstown, N. Y.; Ruth Logue of Tulsa, Okla.

National Guard To Use Common

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today granted permission to the National Guard to put up a recruiting truck on Boston Common next week for a series of rallies to raise the required Massachusetts quota of 2,400 soldiers under the new national recruiting drive. Up to Oct. 1,500 of the 2,400 had been obtained, according to National Guard officials.

In granting the use of the Common, the Mayor declared that "in a democracy such as ours, a properly trained civilian army is far more in keeping than a regular army." Completion of the recruiting drive will raise the Massachusetts National Guard to 12,528 members.



Student Honor Winners, Modern Style

By a Staff Photographer

Radcliffe Regional Scholars

Left to right: F. Ygaerne Gaetz, Shelton, Conn.; Mary Graeme Douglas, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; Elizabeth Murphy, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Eleanor Barrows Doermann, New York, N. Y.

Law May Block Appearance Of Child Film Star

Whether Jane Withers, young movie star, will be prevented by James T. Moriarty, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries, from continuing to make brief appearances at the Food Show in the Boston Garden this week, depends upon whether the show can be regarded as a "festival" or an "exhibition," it appeared today.

The Commissioner this morning asked representatives of the Food Show to appear before him this afternoon, having agreed to give Maurice Goldman, Assistant Attorney General of the Commonwealth and counsel for the Food Show management, time to offer evidence that the exposition is a "festival."

If the event is to be regarded as an "exposition," Mr. Moriarty declared, then the management and Jane's mother, Mrs. Walter Withers, are violating a State law which prohibits the appearance at public performances of children under 15.

Under a new law, passed by the State Legislature at its last session, children under 15 may appear for not more than eight performances a week in recognized theaters. They may also take part in "festivals." The Commissioner conetnds that the food show comes under neither of these classifications. Mr. Goldman argues that it can properly be considered as a festival, under the meaning of the law.

He informed Mr. Moriarty this morning that Jane is appearing on that basis under a Boston City Council permit.

Commissioner Moriarty in a statement issued today, said:

"Two years ago I began a campaign to take child performers out of night clubs and hotels, and we have that situation pretty well cleaned up. As long as the law remains on the books it is my duty to enforce it."

Two years ago Mrs. Withers was cited by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries for allowing her daughter to appear in a local theater, but that case was placed on file, and since then the new law permitting a limited number of theatrical performances, has been passed.

Salvation Army Reports on Drive

Over $37,500 has already been raised in the annual Boston drive of the Salvation Army, it was stated at the first report luncheon of the campaign, held at noon today in the Chamber of Commerce Building. The total sought is $195,000. The drive has been in progress for one week.

Damon E. Hall, General Chairman of the campaign, presided. Among those at the head table were John E. Wilson, Chairman of the Industry and Finance Division; Col. Edmund C. Hoffman, New England Commander of the Salvation Army, and Ernest A. Johnson, representing labor groups on the Advisory Board of the organization.

Hingham, Weymouth, and Woburn are among Greater Boston towns reported "over the top."

Reports by divisions included several "over-the-top" groups, under Arthur G. Curren, with a total of $5,011.33, butter, cheese, and eggs; sausage manufacturers; candy, flour and grain; food brokers; and Liggett stores.

William A. Nicol, campaign director, revealed a 12 per cent increase from the Boston Police Department, and Wallace Page, reporting a total of $1,396.90 for his division, said that the cotton group had already raised 55 per cent of its quota. Other division totals were given by Almon Foster, $1,390.50, and Irving Usen, $2,600. Mrs. Charles B. Barnes is president of the women's division.

Balance in Teacher Training Sought by Vermont Educators

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 17—Balance in the demand for and supply of teachers is being sought in Vermont through co-operation of educational institutions and administrative agencies, Francis L. Bailey, State Commissioner of Education, has just disclosed. Vermont is the first State to make such an attempt so far as he knows, the Commissioner says, and should it succeed the result would be to place more Vermont-trained teachers in positions.

While some State schools suffer a shortage of teachers in certain subjects, there are other subjects for which there is an over-supply, the Commissioner explained. As a result of a recent survey, this condition is expected to be remedied.

There are definite opportunities in Vermont, he said, for teachers with training in physical education, trades, industries and music, in which new positions are being created each year.

Attention of Vermont colleges is being called to the need for more teachers for agriculture, business and commerce, home economics and shop courses. Vermont educational institutions are training fewer young men and young women in these subjects than the demand warrants, and as a result, the Commissioner says, many such positions are now being filled with teachers from other States.

The five Vermont colleges, the Commissioner adds, are training too many students as teachers of English, biological sciences, mathematics and classical languages. In the fields of art, modern languages, history and physical sciences, the number trained is about equal to the number needed both in and out of State.

A shortage of teachers for rural elementary schools also presents a problem, the Commissioner says, although there is no difficulty in filling positions in village elementary schools.

The University of Vermont has been encouraging students with the proper abilities to transfer from secondary to elementary fields. Middlebury is building up her out-of-State contacts in fields of secondary education to take care of certain surpluses. Norwich University is instituting a testing program which will enable more careful selection of students. St. Michaels and Trinity are counselling their students more carefully in respect to the fields where the opportunities for specialization are best.

Adult Education

Vermont Junior College in Montpelier is starting a new community service in adult education next week by instituting free night classes. Subjects include modern languages, sociology, history, biology, mathematics, business administration, finance, shorthand and typing, accounting, foods and clothing, consumer science, practical electricity, and machine shop practice.

Dartmouth Head For Roosevelt Plan

Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth, announced yesterday in a telegram to the Non-Partisan Neutrality Committee of New England, that he is in favor of President Roosevelt's recommendations for revision of the Neutrality Act.

"Since of necessity neutrality is a relative term," he wrote, "I wish such legitimate advantages as may exist for one group or for the other to work for the sponsors of peace as an international code rather than against them as now.

Cape Cod Towns Hint at Taking Over Old Colony

As the next action in the New Haven railroad reorganization program was scheduled for Washington, where reorganization of the Boston and Providence line will be considered tomorrow by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Massachusetts' special railroad commission was studying the threat that 15 Cape Cod communities might operate rail service themselves if the Old Colony is abandoned.

The commission held a public hearing last night at Hyannis on the New Haven's proposal to substitute a bus service on the Cape for the present railroad service.

While the several hundred persons who attended the hearing were cheered by the announcement of Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, chairman of the commission, that the Old Colony planned to operate rail service during the summer vacation season, they demanded swift, modernized service between Boston and Providence at other times as well.

Proposals were made that the communities abate taxes on railroad property and help finance any deficit resulting from operation of a modern service.

Students Enlist To Aid Red Cross

Quentin Roosevelt, the Harvard junior who recently returned from the wilds of central China and Tibet, is planning to return as soon as he possibly can, and take with him this time a squad of fellow Harvard students—not to explore, but to drive Red Cross trucks over Chinese terrain.

The need for young, courageous drivers with some mechanical ability is great, Mr. Roosevelt feels. When in Hong Kong last year, he met Bishop Hall, head of the Foreign Auxiliary of the Chinese Red Cross, who described vividly a land torn by war, with thousands of wounded and pauperized civilians—not to mention the soldiers—in need of aid and unable to obtain it. Native mechanics are scarce; and such drivers as can be obtained are either called off to military service or attacked by roving bandits.

The roads to be traveled are poor, the land barren and unsurveyed, and the weather completely unpredictable. But such obstacles should appeal to adventurous Harvard men, Mr. Roosevelt feels.

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Bay State Pedestrian Safety Nears Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 17—Continuing a downward trend of five years, pedestrian fatalities in Massachusetts this year reported as five fewer than last year at this season, show likelihood of establishing a new low since 1934, Edgar F. Copell, traffic engineer for the State Department of Public Works, told the Institute of Traffic Engineers convening here as part of the National Safety Congress.

Engineer Copell attributed the fine Massachusetts record in pedestrian accident reductions to a five-year campaign of sidewalk construction, signal and sign placements along State highways, warning pedestrians and motorists of hazardous locations designated through careful studies and surveys of the habits of foot and motor travelers. The pedestrian fatality toll for 1939 to date is 225 as compared with 230 in 1938, Mr. Copell added.

On State highways alone, he said, the record of reductions is even more impressive for 1938, the last year that these figures were tabulated. During that year, Mr. Copell pointed out, only 95 fatalities occurred on State highways as opposed to 133 in 1934, the peak year for pedestrian mishaps. This was accomplished, he added, despite a four-year increase of 7.2 per cent in automobile registration and a boost of 100,000,000 gallons in gasoline consumption, indicating a heavy increase in highway usage.

The State's safety campaign included the drafting of accurate maps showing the highway stretches most dangerous to pedestrians, the engineer said. At these locations, pedestrian signs have been placed along with thousands of other warning signals to impress the motorists with the hazards. The legends are equipped with reflecting buttons for night warnings.

Five of the State's 850 miles of sidewalks along State roads were said by Mr. Copell to be of modern construction. According to his records, the number of persons injured where sidewalks were lately constructed numbered 385 in 1938 as compared with 513 in 1935. During the same period, fatalities decreased from 72 to 62. Figures for the first six months of 1939 show 24 fatalities in these spots, or a 48 rate for the year.

Studies of accidents involving pedestrians walking along the side of State highways show general reduction of 50 per cent. On many routes where sidewalks have been built fatalities have been completely eliminated, Mr. Copell concluded.

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Your purchases of New England products will bring larger pay rolls and continued prosperity to New England people. Stock up on everything at First National Stores, a New England institution owned and operated by New Englanders. You'll save considerably and your neighbor workers will prosper.

PRUDENCE Corned Beef HASH			16 oz TIN 15c
MUSTARD	FINAST PREPARED	8½ oz Jar 7c	17 oz JAR 10c
HABITANT PEA SOUP		3 SM Tins 17c	LGE Tin 11c
UNDERWOOD	DEVILED HAM	4½ oz Tin 21c	2 2¼ oz Tins 25c
MARMALADE	MIRABEL ORANGE	2 lb Jar 27c	1 lb Jar 15c
ALL TERRIER DOG FOOD		5 lb. bag 49c	2 lb Bag 23c
5c CANDIES	A WIDE SELECTION		6 for 19c
GORTON'S COD FISH CAKES			10 oz Tin 12c
SODA CRACKERS			2 lb Pkg 14c
CHOCOLATES	SWEET HOME		1 lb Box 27c
FLUFF Marshmallow			12 oz Tin 18c
PLYMOUTH Rock Gelatine			2 Pkgs 25c
MALTEX Breakfast Cereal			Pkg 21c
FINAST CODFISH	PURE WHITE		1 lb Pkg 25c
TABLE SYRUP	TIMBERLAKE		12 oz. Bot 12c
AMMONIA or BLEACH	BELLVIEW		2 Lge Bots 25c
UNDERWOOD CLAMS			2 Tins 21c
UNDERWOOD Clam Chowder			27 oz Tin 21c
FINAST Peanut Butter	U. S. No. 1 Grade	2 lb. JAR 23c	2 1 lb Jars 27c

Baked Beans

Finast	Pea, Yellow Eye Red Kidney	2 28 oz. Tins	23c
Friend's	Oven Baked	2 28 oz. Tins	25c
B&M	Pea, Yellow Eye Red Kidney	2 28 oz. Tins	25c
Finast	BROWN BREAD	2 16 oz. Tins	23c

1c Sale

Belmont Facial Tissue
Box 500 23c, Box 200 1c, Both for 24c

Broom Sale

Skilled New England workmen have been preparing for this great sales event for many weeks. Buy at these low prices.

Standard	EACH	39c
Bellview	EACH	59c

Lifebuoy Soap		Bar	6c
Lux Toilet Soap		Bar	6c
Clothes Lines		50 Ft. Hank	23c
Finast Mops		Ea	23c
Rumford	BAKING POWDER	12 oz Tin	19c
Dainty Jell		Pkgs	10c
Dainty	Van. or Choc. Pudding	3 Pkgs	10c
Spry		3 Lb Tin 49c / 1 Lb Tin	18c
Good Luck	Jar Rings	3 1 Doz Pkgs	23c
Baker's Vanilla		2 oz Bot	25c
Minute	GELATINE	Pkg	12c
Macaroni	WHITE SPRAY	8 oz Pkg	5c
Spaghetti	WHITE SPRAY	8 oz Pkg	5c
Pancake Flour		White Spray 20 oz Pkg	5c
Whipple's	MINCE MEAT	32 oz Jar	29c
Cookies	Choc., Cocoanut or Dutch Butters	Cello Gln	10c

Burnett's	VANILLA	2 oz Bot	25c
Foss's Vanilla		2 oz Bot	25c
Cat Food	Mother Hubbard	1 lb Tin	10c
Beef	Finast Sliced	3½ oz Tumb 19c / 8 oz Tumb	29c
Tonics	Millbrook Contents Only	3 28 oz Bots	25c
Elmwood	Chicken broth	2 13 oz Tins	17c
Rinso		2 Lge Pkgs	39c
Ocean	Spray Cranberry Sauce	2 17 oz Tins	21c
Bon Ami	POWDER	12 oz Tin	11c

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	2 Lb Jar	29c
Other Flavors	1 Lb Jar	15c

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Penn Bringing Great Triple Threat to Stadium—Northeastern Eleven Better

Reagan Impresses Scouts With All-Round Ability

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are two items wanted by the ticket purchasing football fans while they seek them both for the price of one, they are attracted by the one when both are not available. This week end the Harvard Stadium will hold the one and possibly the other.

The one is a boy from Philadelphia who is a junior on the University of Pennsylvania football team. Already the scouts returning to Cambridge are glowing in praise of this boy, Francis X. Reagan, and promising that he will be the best back to visit the stadium this fall.

That is a broad statement in view of the coming visits of Dartmouth, Army, Princeton and Yale. It seems that Reagan is truly a triple threat back who kicks, passes and runs so well that even a potentially great team such as Penn, builds its attack around him. No one has mentioned Reagan and All-America in the same breath, but he cannot be the equal of the scouting reports and remain out of such consideration long.

Is Great Kicker

Reagan gained prominence as a sophomore. He is a tower of strength defensively, but it is offensively that he is better known. He punts beautifully, both long and to spots, and adds chunks of yardage to the Penn cause with timely executed quick kicks. Although he has not completed a game pass this season he a good forward passer and as a ball carrier he has few peers. On the receiving end of punts he is infallible whether catching them in the air or scooping up bounding affairs.

That is the sort of football player the appreciative fan digs deeply in the pocket to watch perform. And it takes that sort of player for a team of hidden power, such as Penn, to build around. If Penn, known to have material and depth, is sufficiently advanced by Saturday, the bargain seeking football man also may see a great football team along with a great player.

Reagan, of course, is not the only star coming to town with Penn for Capt. Harlan Gustafson, 195-pound, 6ft. 3in. end, is a master of end play and a prize pass catcher. Tony Chizmadia is a 210-pound fullback who pounds opposing lines with telling effect. Paul Wexler, a Boston boy, is the relief for Reagan and an even better passer, if not excelling in all departments.

Only a Scattering

This brings to light only a scattering of the players Penn is bringing. When these boys really get together and the team hits its stride, which might be this Saturday, a great team will be on parade and the opponents will have their hands full.

Penn has gone through its two games to date with victories over Lafayette, 6-0, and Yale 7-0. Nothing in the score indicates the latent power that only needs awakening, but it is there, for the squad is comprised of big, fast boys and has the requisite that every coach delights in—depth. Lafayette was a good team and so was Yale, but Penn really has not been pressed yet.

Against Harvard, Penn will employ an offense basically like the Crimson uses. So far this season they have differed mostly in that Penn has relied more upon more direct passing to the ball carrier whereas the Crimson employs the spinner and deception. Penn has power backs and plows ahead for ground that Harvard requires speed and deception to gain.

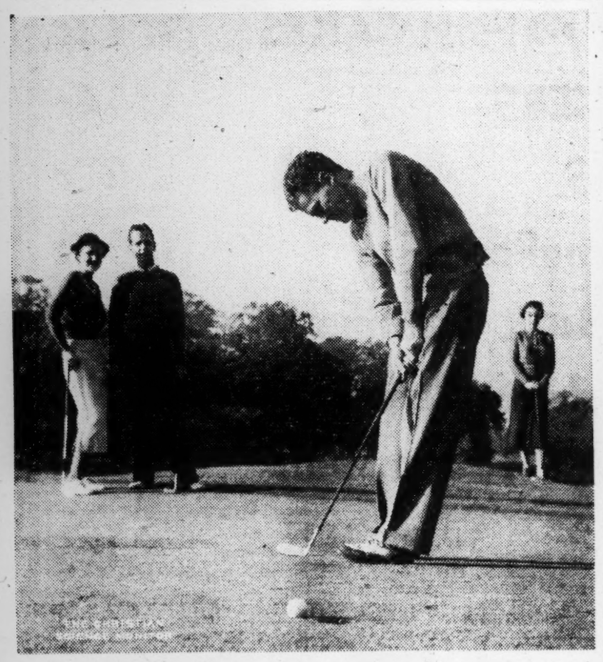
Harlow System

The Penn backs and linemen are drilled in the Harlow system as taught by ex-Harlow coaches, Rae Crowther and Howdie O'Dell. When at Harvard, Crowther turned out grand lines and grand linemen and O'Dell proved an adept teacher of backfield play. The two teams are using many plays that are identical, although variations and new plays probably will appear for this encounter.

Regarding manpower and Reagan, Penn has a definite advantage over the Crimson. There is one advantage that Harvard has however, and with proper and due respect to George Munger, Penn head coach, Harlow undoubtedly has craft and experience over his younger rival coach in a contest such as this is expected to be. If the Crimson sophomores hold together, football fans may be assured that they will be properly equipped to produce an offence and defense that will bother the visitors no little.

Navy-N. D. Sellout

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17 (AP)—A sell-out of tickets for the Navy-Notre Dame football game here Saturday was reported yesterday by Herbert Buckman, Cleveland Stadium manager, who estimated total attendance at approximately 80,000.



SPORTS

The regular daily sports pages of The Christian Science Monitor include expert coverage by special writers as well as Associated Press reports of current golf tournaments at home and abroad.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Leading Lions —By Pap'

LES STANCZYK-
-LES IS A BROTHER OF JOE STANCZYK, CAPTAIN OF THE LIONS IN 1930
Frank STULGAITIS
-COLUMBIA'S CAPTAIN IS A SENSATIONAL PASS CATCHER AND ONE OF THE BEST ENDS IN THE EAST
ONE SIDE !!
STANCZYK IS A BRILLIANT BALL CARRIER. COLUMBIA'S BIG SCORING THREAT
PAP'
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Back in 1930, a lanky, 12-year-old youngster huddled proudly but inconspicuously on the end of the Columbia players' bench in Baker Field as he watched his big brother run out ahead of the Light Blue squad on the day the Lions played Cornell.

That was Lou Little's first year of coaching at Columbia and the Lions were having their troubles. Three earlier games had been won but Dartmouth had defeated the Lions at Hanover and the team had barely squeaked by little Williams, 3 to 0. They came out against Cornell rated with only an outside chance to win.

But with Ralph Hewitt leading the way, Columbia turned in an inspired performance that afternoon to defeat the Big Red by 10 to 7. Wide-eyed, the kid on the bench watched everything from his close-up vantage point.

"That's the kind of a team I want to play football with when I grow up," he told his brother after the game.

The kid was Les Stanczyk, the big brother Capt. Joe Stanczyk, Columbia '31.

This season, Les Stanczyk is the top triple-threat hope of the Lions. Weighing 185 pounds, standing 6ft. 1½in., he's the little brother no longer. For two seasons, he played for Brother Joe at Admiral Farragut School in New Jersey. Then he went to Columbia.

During the past spring, Stanczyk worked day after day with Little, Luckman and Backfield Coach Cliff Battles, learning to pass. On vacation he took a ball with him and spent hours daily practising passing and kicking.

That's why the kid 10 years ago is rated the outstanding scoring threat of the Lions this fall. Everything will be all right if he holds up.

—Pap'

Harvard Club To Dine Crews

The Harvard Club of Boston will tender a dinner to the 1939 Harvard versity, junior varsity, freshman, and combination crews in Harvard Hall, Friday night at 7:30 o'clock. The four crews were victorious over respective Yale crews at New London last June and the varsity climaxed its season by winning the Grand Challenge Cup in the Royal Henley Regatta at Henley, England, last July 8.

Among the speakers will be President James Bryant Conant of Harvard University, Governor Leverett Saltonstall, captain and bow of the 1914 Harvard junior varsity crew which won the Grand Challenge Cup race in the Royal Henley Regatta; William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard; Thomas D. Bolles, Head Coach of rowing; Richard C. Harlow, Head Coach of football; Dudley Talbot, captain of the 1939 varsity, and Robinson Stevens, captain of the 1940 varsity crew.

The Harvard Club has invited undergraduates as well as members of the Club to attend the dinner. Undergraduates may make application for dinner tickets at announced places in Cambridge.

Robert F. Herrick '90, great benefactor of Harvard rowing and coach of the 1914 Henley crew, will be toastmaster.

Members of the Dinner Committee are—F. L. Higginson '00, Nathaniel F. Ayer '00, Richard C. Floyd '11, Lothrop Withington '11, William Tudor Gardiner '14, Charles C. Lund '16, Forrester A. Clark '29, and Malcolm Bancroft '33.

Byron Nelson, former Reading Country Club pro now with the Inverness Club of Toledo, was awarded a plaque by the Reading, Pa., Chamber of Commerce in recognition of attention he won for that city.

Along the Hockey Trail

Maple Leafs Gambol

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, Oct. 17 (CP)—Toronto Maple Leafs gambolled through the first session of their preparations for the National Hockey League season yesterday—but that won't go on for long.

Half an hour after arriving in training camp from Toronto, the Leafs took to the ice at St. Catharines Arena for an hour's skating. Most of the younger hands tore through the practice, while the veterans started slowly.

Serious work will begin today. In just one week the Leafs will go to Northern Ontario for an exhibition tour. In the meantime Manager Conny Smythe and Coach Dick Irvin will have much discerning to do.

The club's decision to sever its affiliations with Syracuse of the International - American League, which formerly handled surplus Leaf players, presented Smythe and Irvin with a big problem in choosing a starting lineup. The Leafs intend to carry five or six players over the limit of 15 they can dress for each game. To pick the right playing combination, however, won't always be easy.

Dave (Sweeney) Schriner, obtained during the summer in a trade for Harvey Jackson, Doc Romnes and Buzz Boll, showed up streamlined and fit at 178 pounds—17 less than he weighed when he reported to New York Americans last fall.

Billy (The Kid) Taylor and Hank Goldup, just up from amateur ranks, sped through the workout like the colts they are. Don Metz and Lex Chisholm, who signed pro contracts as last season ended, looked ready to make good.

Wally Stanowski, a prospect as the Leaf's No. 1 rushing defenseman, was getting away fast from the blueline. Stanowski, who played with the Dominion junior champions from St. Boniface, Manitoba, two seasons ago, spent last winter with Syracuse.

Syl Apps and Gordon Drillon, one of the game's highest-scoring combines, made plays for one another as of old, despite the fact the ice was cluttered by players.

There will be organized practices and long sessions of physical training from now on.

Before the Leafs left Toronto they attended the annual send-off luncheon, where Manager Smythe assured a big gathering of directors and supporters the players would fight "for King and country" any time they are called on.

"They have all told me they're ready to go on active overseas service whenever they are called on," he declared.

Ward Succeeds Lepine

MONTREAL, Oct. 17 (AP)—Jimmy Ward, a veteran of the National Hockey League, yesterday was appointed coach of the New Haven Eagles of the International-American Hockey League.

He succeeds Pete Lepine. The appointment is effective immediately.

The announcement was made by Jules Dugal, business manager of the Montreal Canadiens, parent organization of the Eagle club.

Indians vs. Aces

QUEBEC, Oct. 17 (CP)—Second of a series of pre-season exhibition games between Springfield Indians of the International American Hockey League and Quebec Aces of the Quebec Senior Hockey League will be played here Wednesday, it was announced.

Aces nosed out the Indians 3—2 Sunday in the opening game of the series. The teams have been training for about two weeks.

* * *

WINNIPEG, Oct. 17 (CP)—Philadelphia Ramblers, New York Rangers' International-American Hockey League farm club, opened fall training here yesterday under Herb Gardiner, manager and coach.

Around The Hub

John Q. Taxpayer Gets Consideration

The Yale Athletic Association will win many friends and followers in the move dropping to a two-scale price for the Eli-West Point game this Saturday. Some 30,000 seats will go to the public at half the usual charge, which helps the numbers of football fans unable to pay $3 admissions and who should have the right to see the Cadets.

West Point is a Government institution, and the public more or less directly supports such institutions. The Cadet football team and the parade of the Cadets in the Bowl and Harvard Stadium is an inspiring sight that the average low-wage earner should have the right to see at a cost within his means.

The Cadet football team really belongs to the public, and capitalizing on their fame and show by charging more than the public can afford is not along the lines of—shall we say democracy? And the same idea goes for the Army-Navy game, too!

* * *

Although Capt. Torbie Macdonald returned to Harvard practice after a two-weeks' layoff yesterday, his performance in today's scrimmage was problematic. Coach Dick Harlow was not prepared to take any chances with his star, who will certainly be needed to match Penn's Francis Reagan in the Stadium Saturday. Others who returned to the squad after injuries had kept them inactive were Joe Kaufman and Gene Lovett, ends.

* * *

The seven men who started in the line for Boston University against Western Reserve last Saturday earned the right to starting honors again this Saturday against Upsala at National League Field, Coach Pat Hanley decided yesterday as the Terriers had a day off from practice. From left to right they are: Joe Lanata, Capt. Paul Sullivan, Ray Hartley, Ray Needham, Charlie Cremens, Joe Giannotti, and Jim MacDonald.

* * *

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts made a radical departure from the custom of the past few years yesterday when he sent his Jumbos through a Monday scrimmage. Those familiar with Tufts football racked their memories and decided that the last Monday scrimmage was held in 1926. Although Tufts lost to Amherst 26-7 Saturday, Manly declares he was satisfied generally with the team and at present contemplates no changes in the line-up for the Northeastern game Saturday.

* * *

The Boston College Eagles went back to work on the practice field yesterday for the first time since their defeat at the hands of Florida. Coach Frank Leahy spent most of the session concentrating on blocking, the lack of which was one of B. C.'s faults against the 'Gators. Lou Montgomery, who did not dress for the game last week, returned to action and will probably see much service against Temple at Fenway Park Saturday.

* * *

The Harvard soccer teams will have mid-week contests on the field behind the Harvard Business School when the varsity team competes against Tufts and the freshmen travel to Andover tomorrow afternoon. In their opener the varsity lost to Williams 3-2, while Tufts has defeated M. I. T. by the same score. The Crimson yearlings have beaten Governor Dummer Academy 2-1 and lost to Exeter 2-1, while Andover boasts one victory over New Hampshire.

Dunn Sees Brighter Future If Huskies Keep Improving

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A third defeat in as many starts might not be calculated to afford enjoyment to a football coach, but Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern was in a much better frame of thought following the Huskies 10-7 edging at Bates Saturday than he has been since the season began.

Despite the fact that Northeastern was beaten, Dunn professed himself as satisfied with the showing of the team and indicated there was still hope it would pull itself out of the doldrums.

Closer and Closer

In each game this year, the Huskies have come closer to equalizing the score. In the first game they allowed the Hawks of St. Anselm's to pile up a 36-7 margin; in the second, a game they should have won, they saw New Hampshire win by a score of 15-6; and now at Bate, the winning margin was only three points.

But for a blocked kick on Ronnie Tubbs, who has been carrying quite a load in the Northeastern backfield since Ken Harding was forced out with injuries, the Huskies might have won the game. Going into the contest with the Bobcats definitely favored, they held Bates to one scoring thrust—a field goal—while penetrating inside the Bobcats' 10-yard line on three occasions.

Following the New Hampshire game, Dunn was pretty discouraged. The game with the Wildcats was one that he felt sure Northeastern would win. The team play was sloppy and the quarterbacking poor, however, and with added injuries staring him in the face, Jimmy was down.

Best Game

Yet during practice last week, the boys began to improve and against Bates they turned in their best game of the year. "And if the boys improve as much this week as they did last week," Dunn declared yesterday afternoon, "I feel confident that we will exceed expectations in our last four games with Tufts, Rhode Island, Springfield, and Upsala."

One big blow fell in the Husky camp as the result of the Bates game when it was learned that Gerry De Napoli, veteran guard, will probably be out for the season because of a knee injury. The loss will be felt deeply, for DeNapoli, a fixture at right guard, was the most dependable lineman on the team. His place will probably be taken by Joe Howlett, Medford letterman, who did well in a reserve roll last Saturday.

Defensive Standout

DeNapoli's running mate, Charlie Abend at left guard, was the defensive standout of a line which received much credit from Dunn. Capt. Connie Sullivan, Ernie Colantonio and Carl Johnson at end, Jim Stanford and Dean Williams at tackle, and Arthur Anderson at center, all contributed sterling performances.

In the backfield, Ed Barry, the Wellesley hockey star, proved to be the outstanding player, making several sparkling runs and intercepting a Bates pass and carrying it back almost into the scoring zone. The Huskies' pass defense, in fact, which was sorry against St. Anselm's, picked up to such an extent that the Bobcats completed only one aerial.

Harding May Return

For the Tufts game, there is a chance that Ken Harding may return to duty in the backfield, and should he play, Northeastern's hopes for their first victory of the season would rise immeasurably. Harding, who took over the running, kicking, and passing duties at tailback this fall after spending last season blocking for Capt. Jim Connolly, is the Huskies' best triple threat artist and adds a potent touch to their attack. Should he return in time for the game with the Jumbos, to be played at Tufts Oval, Medford, it means that Northeastern will be the closest to full strength that it has been since the first game. Only DeNapoli will be out.

With Harding back, Coach Dunn would have quite a few facks to drew upon: Ronnie Tubbs, Sonny Yetten, Joe Beaton, Bob Gurney, Jack Caswell, Ed Barry, Alex Struzziero, Abe Winograd, and Mario Montimaggi. With his line having such a good day Saturday, and such a wealth (for him) of backfield men to draw upon this Saturday, it is no wonder that Dunn is almost happy again as he contemplates his remaining games.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

PITTSBURGH—If you meant to buy a ticket for the Pitt-Carnegie Tech game Oct. 28 but didn't get around to it, don't count on seeing the game. It's a sellout. That means 65,000 will be there and that's 10,000 fewer than the record attendance for Pitt Stadium where the game will be held. The temporary stands were limited to give regular seatholders a better view.

SALT LAKE CITY—Any minute now the other Big Seven coaches are expected to picket Salt Lake with signs reading "Ike Armstrong is unfair to us." Because Ike in his 15 years at Utah U. has won 81 games, lost 25 and tied 8 in gaining six championships in the old 12-school Rocky Mountain Conference and tying for another. Last year Utah won the Big Seven title and seems a cinch to repeat this year.

* * *

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Indiana has a swell chance to break a long-time jinx Saturday. It's been 40 years since a Hoosier team defeated Illinois on its home field. The last Indiana victory was in 1899 in the first game ever played by the two teams.

* * *

NEW YORK—Although Lou Little wasn't exactly tickled by Army's gaining that 6-6 tie Saturday, he thinks his Lions are now a well-knit unit. "The team found itself in the mid-week scrimmage," he says. "That sometimes happens to a football team. Sometimes a team will turn the corner on a single play."

* * *

COLLEGE STATION, Texas—The largest movement of troops ever to leave here will depart for the front next Saturday morning. No, it's not war, it's just the 5,500 members of the Texas Aggie student body leaving for the Aggie-Texas Christian grid game at Fort Worth. It'll take four trains to carry 'em all.

* * *

CLEMSON, S. C.—The thought of helplessly holding a ball for a team-mate kicking that extra point, while the opposition bears down on him, bothers Banks McFadden, Clemson ace. In practice for the South Carolina game he was looking somewhat perturbed while it and the coach asked if he was scared. "No, sir," he said, stoutly. "Just scared I'll get scared."

* * *

WAKE FOREST, N. C.—Wonder where all those good Baltimore High School grid players go? Well, in the Western Maryland-Wake Forest game Saturday there'll be five players in each lineup who claim Baltimore as home.

Domina on Sidelines

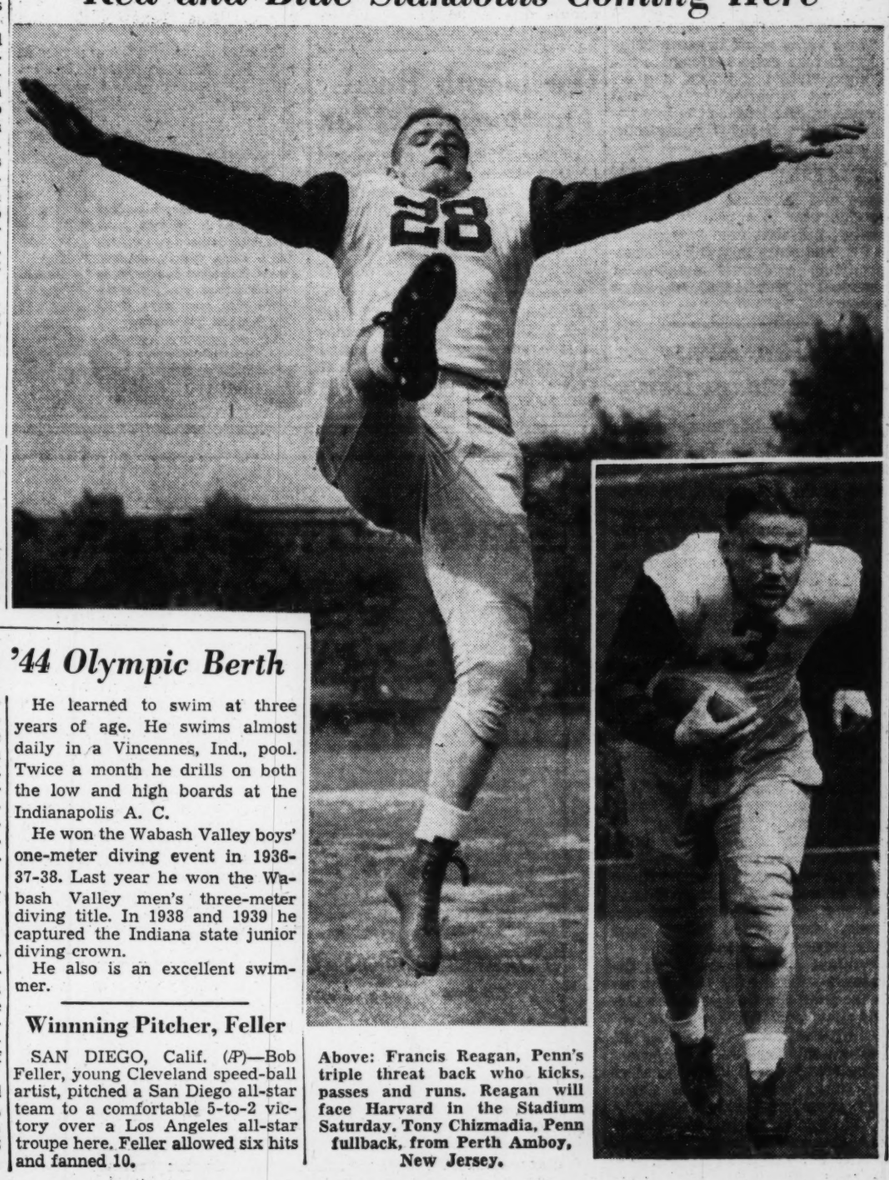
NORTHFIELD, Vt., Oct. 17 (AP)—Norwich University's undefeated eleven learned yesterday its ace halfback, Walter Domina, the East's leading scorer, might be unable to face Worcester Tech in next Saturday's game.

Domina suffered a leg injury against Coast Guard Academy and with Quarterback Bill McCallister and tackle Joe McCloskey, other casualties, he may be forced to the sidelines.

Elizabeth Hicks Wins

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP)—Elizabeth Hicks, sensation of the Eastern women's golf tournaments last summer, won the Long Beach city open women's golf title at Recreation Park, defating Catherine Shuster, 18, two up in 36 holes.

Red and Blue Standouts Coming Here



Above: Francis Reagan, Penn's triple threat back who kicks, passes and runs. Reagan will face Harvard in the Stadium Saturday. Tony Chizmadia, Penn fullback, from Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

10-Year-Old Seeks '44 Olympic Berth

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ill. (AP)—Winner of eight diving and swimming titles at the age of 10, George (Pete) Reasor wants to be on Uncle Sam's 1944 Olympic team.

George is said to be the youngest boy ever to master the five required dives of the Amateur Athletic Union, and has added five optional dives, all from the three-meter springboard.

He learned to swim at three years of age. He swims almost daily in a Vincennes, Ind., pool. Twice a month he drills on both the low and high boards at the Indianapolis A. C.

He won the Wabash Valley boys' one-meter diving event in 1936-37-38. Last year he won the Wabash Valley men's three-meter diving title. In 1938 and 1939 he captured the Indiana state junior diving crown.

He also is an excellent swimmer.

Maine Loses Burr

ORONO, Maine, Oct. 17 (AP)—University of Maine athletic officials yesterday announced that Ken Burr, veteran center, will be out of Saturday's game with Connecticut and probably for the remainder of the season because of injuries.

The Black Bear veteran injured his side against New Hampshire, giving way to Jim Harris early in the game. A similar injury sent him to the sidelines last year.

Winnning Pitcher, Feller

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Bob Feller, young Cleveland speed-ball artist, pitched a San Diego all-star team to a comfortable 5-to-2 victory over a Los Angeles all-star troupe here. Feller allowed six hits and fanned 10.

Ohio State and Minnesota Meet in Big Ten Grid Feature—Bucky Walters First

Historic Football Meeting Takes Place in Minneapolis

Central States Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—The Big Ten football campaign will move into a period of localized crisis next Saturday in the neighborhood of Minneapolis, Minn. Here will occur a historic meeting between the mobile gridiron units of Ohio State and Minnesota, units which for some time have been distant but nonetheless intense football rivals, representing two distinct schools of though on the game.

Minnesota is a solid, sound fundamental football school; whereas Francis Schmidt of the Buckeyes pioneered the glittering razzle-dazzle game of multiple ball handling in the Western Conference.

At the present time the two likeliest looking and "freshest" teams in the Big Ten are Ohio and Michigan. These two squads have that sharp, alert, incisive and confident offense that is required for success in smart, precision-built modern football. The reason the Minnesota-Ohio State game is this week's tops in the conference is that Michigan's second conference opponent is Chicago in this metropolis.

Will Fight

On form to date Ohio should rule a favorite over Minnesota, but the Golden Gophers will fight like fury as long as they still have a chance for another Big Ten crown, and that chance was not necessarily ruined by their scintillating 13-13 tie with Purdue last Saturday as the Boilermakers came from behind in the closing minutes on another bit of brilliant flashing by slippery little Mike Byelene, the hero of last year's Purdue victory over Wisconsin. The joke of that one was Harry Stuhldreher of the Badgers who comes from the same town in Ohio had cold-shouldered Byelene's intention of going to Madison by saying that he thought the flashy little runner was to small for big time football! Against the Gophers, Byelene broke away for 45 yards in the final 5 minutes for the needed touchdown, just after a similar 52-yard sprint by George Franck of the Gophers had put them ahead. Byelene's touchdown required Fred Montague's point-after-touchdown to salvage the day.

While all these heroics were going on at Minneapolis last Saturday, Ohio State was barging into the picture in heavy accents by smashing home a 13-to-0 triumph over Northwestern's big squad at Columbus. Getting started in the third period, the Buckeyes launched a consistent offensive that pushed the Wildcats back into the bucket from which they never emerged. Don Scott finally plunged over from the 1-yard line for the first touchdown, and the second didn't matter, growing out of a fumble by a Purple back attempting to pass from deep in his own territory. Jimmy Strausbaugh again proved twinkle-footed for Ohio, with help also from Jim Langhurst.

Big Squad of Talent

Northwestern once more was a blundering, floundering clumsy herd that lacked the swift determined attack that must be mustered before it can get anywhere. The big squad of talent apparently has not yet been digested into a team. The Wildcats this week may be able to get started against the sagging Badgers of Wisconsin in their game at Evanston. Northwestern will be out to revenge last year's surprise upset at the hands of the Badgers right after their glorious victory over Minnesota. Wisconsin may be "down" as the result of the 14-to-0 decision imposed on Stuhldreher's team by Indiana last Saturday, the feature of which was an 80-yard dash for the second score by Clee Maddox on the Hoosiers.

As the race prospects stack up now, the decision for the season may come in the finale between Michigan and Ohio State at Ann Arbor on Nov. 25. The Wolverines again played heads up ball to sink Iowa's spunky club at Ann Arbor last Saturday, 27 to 7 as Tom Harmon had the unusual distinction of scoring all 27 of his team's points on four touchdowns and three conversions. Nile Kinnick again starred at left half for the Hawkeyes, opening the day's scoring with a surprise pass from his own 30-yard line good for a touchdown. Iowa rests this week to try to get back at Wisconsin next week for the devastating victory the Badgers ran up at Iowa City last fall.

Chicago Plays Michigan

Chicago, Michigan's foe for this week, sank further into the mire in its 61-0 intersectional with Harvard marking the meeting of the two self-styled intellectual oases of the country. Harvard's cultured boys apparently were the Maroons' equal in I. Q. and in addition showed some smooth blocking that led to nine touchdowns in a game which was to them simply running signals all afternoon under conditions less strenuous than a normal scrimmage with their own scrubs. The Crimson didn't even deign to use their star, Torby Macdonald.

While the East Coast was registering this smashing defeat to a Big Ten representative, from the West Coast came more bad news for conference prestige in the form of a 26-to-0 victory for Howard Jones' Southern California Trojans at the expense of Bob Zuppke's punchless Illini. There will be no rest for the weany Illini this week as they tackle the tough Indiana Hoosiers at Champaign. Indiana should register its second Big Ten victory because Illinois apparently has no ability to score.

Ralph Cannon

Gophers Ready for Buckeyes

Left: Capt. Win C. Pedersen '40 of the University of Minnesota football team. Pedersen is a tackle. Right: George H. Franck '41, star halfback.

Goal Posts Should Return To Goal Line, Says Bushnell

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP) — Asa Bushnell, Commissioner of Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics, told the Metropolitan football writers yesterday that he believed the best of all proposed rules changes would be a compromise settlement of the "goal posts back to the goal line" problem.

Bushnell recommended the use of goose-neck goal posts, with the uprights planted several yards back of the goal line as insurance against collision, and the cross-bar directly over the goal line.

"That certainly would bring about a marked revival in field goal kicking," said the Commissioner, "and this would make for more open games."

Bushnell also said he was looking forward hopefully to the day when spectators would realize that penalties against their teams were breaks caused not by prejudiced officials but by rules infractions by the teams they were cheering.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mal Stevens of New York University paid handsome tribute to George Stirnweiss, the Bronx boy who whipped the Violets for North Carolina "without Stirnweiss," said Mal, "Carolina wouldn't even have been in the ball game. You just can't say too much about that kid."

♪ ♪ ♪

If there's one thing a football coach can't guard against, it's "fumbleitis." He can teach a man how to hold a ball, how to carry it, how best to catch punts and passes. But once the boy goes into action and his signal is called or a football heads his way, that boy is strictly on his own.

There was an epidemic of fumbles last Saturday, and many of them played vital parts in deciding ball games. A Wisconsin bobble on the Badger 19 set up Indiana's first of two touchdowns; Nebraska's way was paved to a 10-7 decision over Iowa State by a fumble; a fumbled kickoff was the starting point for Auburn's drive to an upset of Mississippi State, and Ernie Lain's fumble set off the Louisiana State march that brought the Tigers a 7-0 victory over Rice.

Columbia, leading Army 6-0, fumbled on the Cadet four late in the first half to miss another score and possible victory; Texas Christian's Connie Sparks lost the ball three times in crucial spots as T. C. U. was nosed out by Temple, and a "made" fumble, when Pitt's Dick Cassiano missed a tackle but knocked the ball out of Robbie Robinson's arms, put the Panthers in position for the winning touchdown against Duke.

Even Harvard, in its 61-0 relay race past Chicago, was halted several times early in the game by backfield bobbles.

♪ ♪ ♪

On opposite sides of the gridiron fence are Vanderbilt and Ursinus. The Commodores have scored 13 points in each of four games, yet they've won only one and tied one. The little Pennsylvania school, on seven points, has gained two victories and a tie.

Northwestern, Washington, California, Fordham and Holy Cross are among the top-notch teams that have been disappointing if you go by pre-season buildups. But this corner's vote for the two-year fizzle goes to Rice, which has won only one in three after being touted once again as a Southwest Conference threat. Of course, the Owls may make us take that back before the season's over.

Pittsburgh Panthers No. 1 In Associated Press Poll

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Pittsburgh's Panthers, the team supposed to be de-emphasized, deflated and demoted from top-flight national ranking this season, was given No. 1 position today in the first Associated Press gridiron poll of the season.

Victor over Washington, West Virginia and Duke this season, Pitt again is riding high in the esteem of the public and of the 102 experts who contributed their ballots to this inaugural election. Though the Panthers were outgained by untried Tennessee, 24 to 19, in number of first-place votes, they gained enough support all along the line to get a total of 709 points.

This put Pitt, only Eastern eleven to crash the first ten, in front by 79 points over Notre Dame, which also has won three games but took them all by the narrowest of margins. The Irish, with 16 votes as No. 1 team, were followed in order by Oklahoma, tied but unbeaten; Tulane, Southeastern Conference power plant; Tennessee, which gets its first trial by fire against Alabama Saturday; Michigan, Southern California, 'Bama, Texas A. M., and Ohio State.

Michigan and Ohio State opened their Big Ten campaigns impressively last Saturday and are rated favorites for the conference title; Southern California, with eleventh-place Oregon, which fought the Trojans to a tie, stand out on the West Coast, and Texas Aggies drew most of their ballots on the strength of their 33-7 thumping of Villanova last week end.

The standing of the teams (points figured on 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis, first-place votes in parenthesis):

First Ten

Team	Points
1—Pittsburgh (19)	709
2—Notre Dame (16)	630
3—Oklahoma (9)	538
4—Tulane (13)	523
5—Tennessee (24)	512
6—Michigan (10)	472
7—Southern Calif.	408 1-7
8—Alabama (2)	372 9-14
9—Texas A. and M. (5)	365 1-7
10—Ohio State	322

Second Ten

11, Oregon (2) 193 1-7; 12, Cornell (1) 172; 13, Duke 117 1-7; 14, North Carolina 77; 15, Carnegie Tech, 68; 16, Nebraska 53; 17, Mississippi 36; 18, Southern Methodist, 30; 19, Baylor, 28; 20, St. Mary's 24.

Also Ran—Louisiana State 15, Pennsylvania 12, Harvard and Navy 8 each, Oregon State 7, Dartmouth 6, Kentucky 4, Fordham, Utah and Indiana 3 each, U. C. L. A. 2, Auburn 1-7.

With only early-season performances to go on, the selectors had their troubles in ranking the teams. Of the 32 clubs that figured in the balloting, Pitt, Notre Dame, Tulane, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Michigan, Cornell and Texas Aggies all got votes for all of the 10 places.

That there was little to choose between the teams also shows in the first 10. After the 79-point bulge Pitt is given over Notre Dame, and the 92-point Irish margin over Oklahoma, there are only 66 points separating the next four.

Tennessee's strong showing in first-place votes apparently was due to the Volunteers' fine record last season and their awesome reputation this year. After three minor games, they'll get a chance to show what they've got against 'Bama Saturday in what looms as the outstanding game of the day.

Of the other top ten, Southern California will take this week end off while Pitt plays its old neighbor, Duquesne; Oklahoma tackles Kansas in its first Big Six game, Notre Dame and Navy meet in an intersectional headliner, Michigan takes on weak Chicago, Texas Aggies meet last year's No. 1 crew, Texas Christian (which didn't get a vote after three straight defeats), and Ohio State plays Minnesota, which also wasn't given a fumble.

Sixteenth Brown-H. C. Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17—The game here Saturday will be the 16th in the 41-year-old series, in which Brown has won 8, Holy Cross 6, with one game being tied.

Brown held a monopoly on the series until 1931, when one of first of the great Crusader teams of recent years defeated the Brown contingent of that year for the initial Holy Cross victory.

After Brown annexed the 1932 encounter, the Crusaders stepped back into the win column in 1933 and since that time have scored five consecutive triumphs over the Brunonians.

To Break Chain

Brown supporters have been hoping that this is the year to break the Crusader victory chain, and although the Colgate loss has made Brown the under-dog, Brunonian backers are basing their hopes on the fact that for the last two years short-end Brown elevens have played their best football against the Purple Riders.

In 1937, Brown played an undefeated Holy Cross eleven to a standstill for the greater part of the game in a driving rain, on a field of mud, only to lose, 7-0.

Last year at Worcester, Brown amazed some 20,000 spectators with a display of first-half power that put the Crusaders behind, 12-0, at the close of the first two periods.

Thrilling Comeback

However, in the second half, the Holy Cross eleven staged a thrilling comeback that was climaxed by a touchdown in the final 45 seconds of play by Bill Osmanski, which gave the Purple a 14-12 decision.

Brown fans will remember that in other years Brown teams have scored their share of hair-raising victories over the Crusaders, as back in 1929 when Bucky Harris took a kick-off on his own 15-yard stripe and sprinted 85 yards for a touchdown and a 15-14 Brown triumph.

In 1932, with Brown trailing, 7-3, in the dying minutes of the game, Bob Chase, Bill and Tom Gilbane, Eddie Gilmartin and Joe Buonanno and other stars of that team drove 80 yards for a score that resulted in a 10-7 Brown win, the Bruonians' last to date.

More Impressive

Both teams enter this year's game with records of two triumphs and one loss, but the Holy Cross victories over Manhattan and Georgia are far more impressive than Brown's success in the Rhode Island and Amherst games.

Both teams have also suffered mild upsets, a favored Brown eleven being toppled by Colgate, while Holy Cross, although an almost unanimous choice to win, was decisively beaten by Louisiana State.

Hargiss A. A. U. Head

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—W. H. Hargiss, head track and field coach at Kansas University, has been elected President of the Missouri Valley A. A. U., succeeding Ward Haylett, Kansas State College.

U. S. L. T. A. Declines

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Argentine Tennis Association yesterday received a cable from the United States Lawn Tennis Association declining an invitation to participate in the next Argentine championship tournament. The North American association explained it had decided previously not to send teams abroad while the present inetrnational situation prevails.

Night Games for Pirates?

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Pirates may play a few night games under the lights at Forbes Field next season, sources close to the front office said last night.

Baseball Club executives could not be reached for comment on the report.

The field is now equipped with lights for night football games.

Yankee sluggers hit five home runs and Cubmen only two during the last year's World Series.

May Use Spinnakers

TORONTO (CP)—Next season "A" Class dinghies will fly spinnakers if their owners desire to use them in any race, the Lake Sailing Skiff Association decided at its annual general meeting here.

Association officials said that previously there had been no law to bar sailors from using spinnakers, but there was a gentlemen's agreement. Only in the Canadian National Exhibition races at Toronto this year were spinnakers used.

W. C. Baker, commodore of the National Yacht Club, Toronto, has been re-elected president by acclamation.

Nash Returns

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17 (AP)—Tom Nash, Brown varsity end, returned to action yesterday and engaged in the scrimmage that "Tuss" McLaughry ordered for his third team against the freshmen. Nash has been out of action for a month.

College Football

Result Oct. 16

At Toledo, Ohio: Toledo de Sales 14, Assumption (Sandwich, Ont.) 0.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, issued appeal to spectators against drinking at Princeton's home football games.

New Pacific Ice Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Plans for a new Pacific Coast Hockey League, which will stretch from Vancouver to Los Angeles, have been drawn up here. Guy Patrick, owner of the Vancouver outfit, believes that four California teams will compete, probably from San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles and Oakland.

Yale Cuts Football Prices

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP) Yale and Army athletic officials broke a precedent today by making their football contest here next Saturday a "two-price" event. The action "opened" the encounter to the general public and (incidentally) may fill the Bowl, something this battle hasn't done since the pre-depression era.

Once one of the glamour games of the season, a contest in which it was necessary to write to your Congressman months before the date of the meeting if you wanted to get a seat at $3.30, interest in the battle dwindled to the extent that a 40,000 gate has been considered tops in recent years.

Yawning Spaces

Even this left some 30,000 seats and large yawning spaces which the athletic association officials eyed with sad orbits, but did nothing about remedying until yesterday.

Then, apparently convinced that the general public, the fans who can't afford to pay high for their football, can't be completely wrong, the Yale and Army business managers emerged from a huddle and announced that 30,000 seats would go on sale tomorrow at a popular price of $1.65 each.

Evenly Matched

The fact that the Elis and West Pointers appear to be evenly matched—judging by their records so far—interest in the "show" put on by the Cadet Corps and the general admission price are expected by Yale officials to strain the Bowl's capacity of 70,900 persons.

The last time Yale and Army filled the Yale football stadium was some 10 years ago.

Zuppke Nickname an Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Bob Zuppke's nicknames are often a tip-off to his estimation of a player, so John Kirschke, senior letterman, should be proud because the coach has named him "the wildcat."

Possessor of a splendid physique hardened by several summers of construction work, carrying bricks and "pushing" cement, Kirschke is one of the hardest tacklers on the squad.

"You can say about Kirschke that like Barkis, he's willing," Zuppke comments. When the coach shifted the curly-haired contender from Joliet from tackle to blocking quarterback this fall, he expressed his pleasure at the change because it gave him a chance to make more tackles.

Blocked Notre Dame Punt

Kirschke has battled his way up the varsity ladder, undaunted by discouragements. He did not win his varsity letter until he was a junior when he was a reserve tackle. His reward for his persistence came last year at Notre Dame when he blocked an Irish punt that paved the way for Illinois' touchdown.

His determination was manifested even in high school when he didn't become a regular on Doug Mills' championship elevens at Joliet until his senior year; but then he came through to be selected on the Big Seven All-Conference honorary team. Bill Lenich and Ed Nelson of the present squad were teammates, and so was Jay Wardley, who graduated last June.

Football Only Sport

Football was John's only prep sport, but he has shown ability as a wrestler in college, winning freshman numerals and fighting his way to the top of the intramural heavyweight division last spring. Coach Hek Kenney expected him to make a bid for a varsity berth but he was held out by a wrestling injury.

The senior husky, 6-1 inches and 200 pounds, is of German-Irish descent, his name being interpreted to mean "cherry tree" in German. After graduation next June from the College of Education, he plans a coaching career, though operating a sporting goods store would also meet with his approval. Kirschke is a basketball and boxing fan, and likes to play handball and to swim in his spare time. He's a member of Phi Kappa Sigma social fraternity.

Bruins Schedule Exhibition Tour

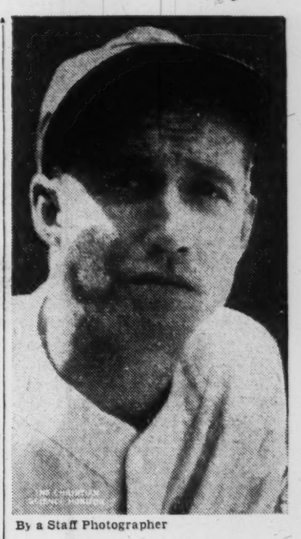
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 17—Taking advantage of a long scheduled layoff between the opening and second games scheduled for the Bruins starting the National Hockey League campaign, Manager Art Ross today completed arrangements for an exhibtion tour through Ontario covering five games the week of Nov. 6.

The Bruins are to play two with the Hershey team here, Saturday and also Saturday Oct. 28. Present plans are to return to Boston, Oct. 30, and practice at the Garden preliminary to going to Toronto, Nov. 4, for the opening game of the season.

There is a week's layoff between the Toronto game and the second game in Detroit, Sunday, Nov. 12, so Ross completed arrangements for five games. The series will start at Hamilton, Nov. 6; and the next night the Bruins will play in Kitchener, home of the great Bruins "Kraut" line of Dumart, Schmidt and Bauer. Games have been scheduled for Stratford, Nov. 8; Niagara Falls, Nov. 9 and Owen Sound, near Jack Portland's home, Nov. 10. The Bruins will arrive in Detroit Nov. 11 and play the Red Wings the next night.

Cincinnati Pitcher Honored As League Valuable Player



By a Staff Photographer

Bucky Walters

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Corralling 303 of a possible 336 points, William Henry (Bucky) Walters, Jr., the prodigious pitching star of the Cincinnati Reds, today was named the most valuable player in the National League.

His selection, more or less expected, was made by a Committee of the Baseball Writers' Association of America and entitled him to a trophy offered by the Sporting News.

The 29-year-old righthander, whose talent for years was buried under a bushel while he masqueraded as an infielder, led both major leagues in victories with 27 during the regular campaign and was instrumental in lifting the Reds to a pennant in his first full season with the club.

In 39 Games

He appeared in 39 games, starting and finishing 31 of them and losing only 11.

The selection of Walters on 18 first place nominations, five seconds and a fifth among the 24 writers in eight National League cities participating kept the award in the Cincinnati family circle. Last pear big Ernie Lombardi, Walters' battery mate and then leading hitter of the league, was named.

Second place this year went to Johnny Mize, the St. Louis Cardinals' slugging first baseman who won the hitting championship. He received 178 points, including one first-place nomination.

Four points behind him was Paul Derringer, Cincinnati's strong-armed veteran who pitched the Reds to 25 victories and lost but seven during the red-hot senior circuit race. He received two votes for first place but missed second-place ranking in shuffling of secondary votes, which ran his total to 174.

McCormick Fourth

Another Cincinnati hero, Frank (Buck) McCormick, the durable first baseman who led the league in runs batted in, rated 159 points and fourth place.

The only other player to get more than 100 votes was Pitcher Curt Davis, the workhorse of the St. Louis Cardinals, who was given 106, although no first-place consideration. The one other star given a first-place ballot was James Roberson (Jimmy) Brown, the Cards' classy infielder, whose total went to 99.

Other point gatherers, based on a 10-place rating, were:

Joe Medwick, St. Louis 81; Leo Durocher, Brooklyn, 52; Harry Danning, New York 33; Luke Hamlin, Brooklyn 32; Mell Ott, New York 21; William Jurges, New York 20; Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn 20; Billy Myers, Cincinnati 18; Stan Hack, Chicago 17; Augie Galan, Chicago 15; Terry Moore, St. Louis 15; Morris Arnovich, Philadelphia 10; Linus Frey, Cincinnati, Bill Lee Chicago, and Enos Slaughter, St. Louis 8 each; Bill Werber, Cincinnati 6, Max West, Boston 5; Leo Hartnett, Chicago 5; Ival Goodman, Cincinnati, Buddy Hassett, Boston, Pete Coscarart, Brooklyn, and Elbie Fletcher, Boston-Pittsburgh 4 each; Harry Lavagetto, Brooklyn 3; Bob Bowman, St. Louis 2; Eddie Miller, Boston 1; William Herman, Chicago 1.

St. Louis Second

Points were distributed among the eight clubs as follows: Cincinnati 672, St. Louis 489, Brooklyn 111, New York 74, Chicago 46, Boston 10, Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 4.

In a separate tabulation known as the "honor roll" made up of players who received no appreciable consideration for the most valuable player tiara, Goodman the Reds' outfield star, led with 13 votes followed closely by Arnovich and Ott.

The Writers Committee comprised Charles J. Doyle, Chairman, Ed Balinger and Lester Biederman, Pittsburgh; Burt Whitman, John Drohan and Joe Cashman, Boston; Lee Scott, Tommy Holmes, and Roscoe McGowan, Brooklyn; Herb Simons, Warren Brown and James Kearns, Chicago; Tom Swope, Frank Grayson and Lou Smith, Cincinnati; Ken Smith, John Drebinger and Garry Schumacher, New York, Stan Baumgartner, Billy Dooly and Robert Paul, Philadelphia; J. Roy Stockton, Martin Haley and Sid Kenner, St. Louis.

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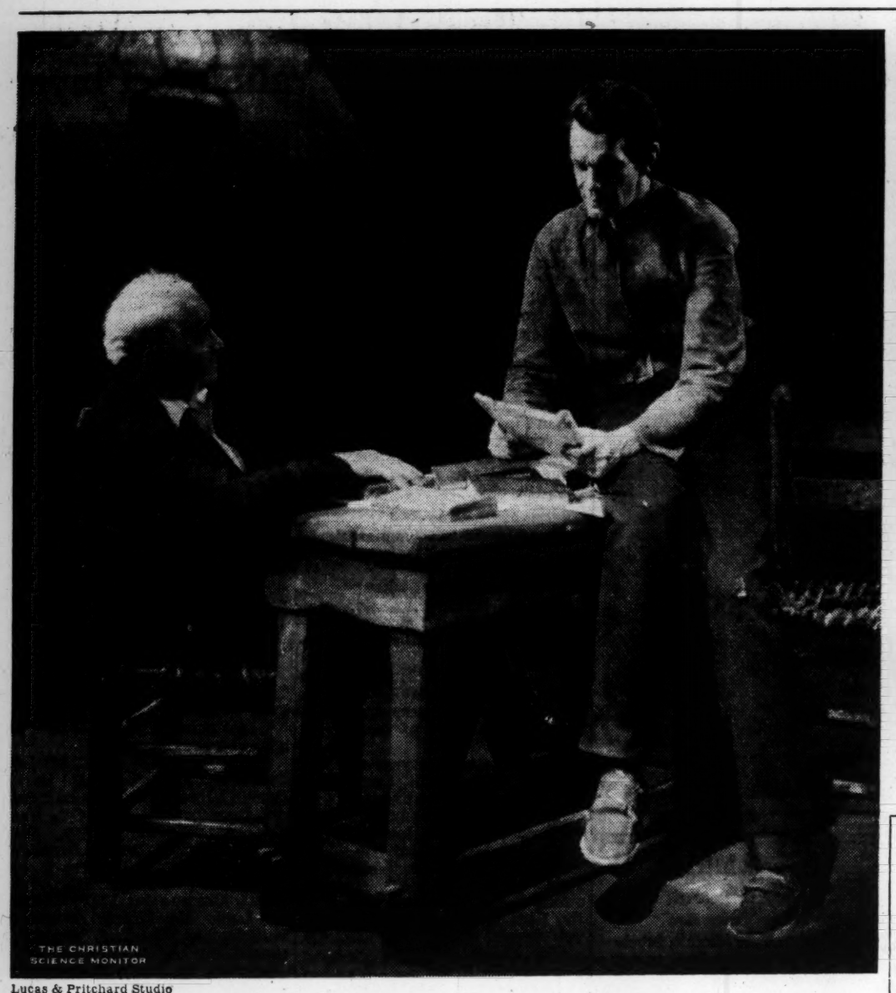
'Abe Lincoln' in Preliminary Glimpses—Miss Boothe's Play at Wilbur.



Lucas & Pritchard Studio

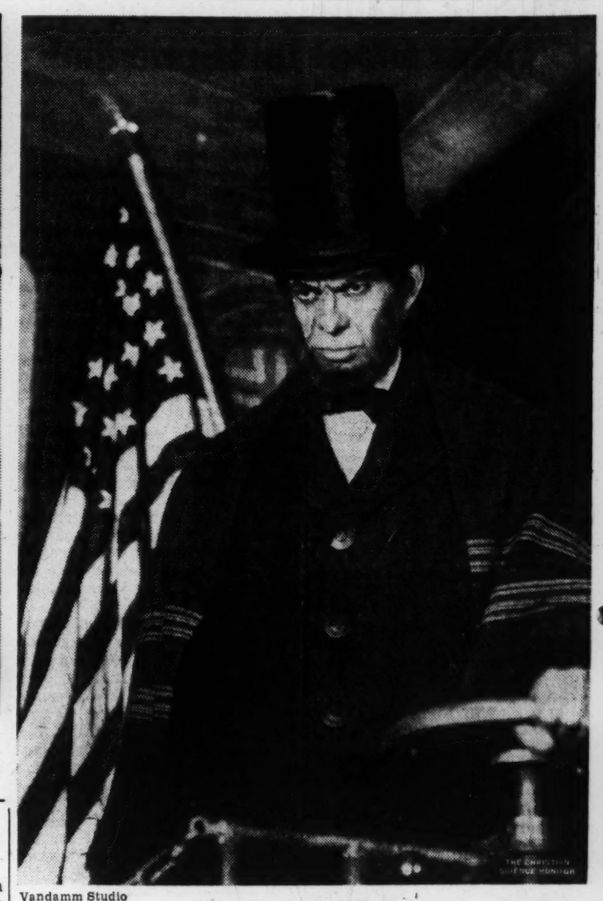
Frank Andrews and Raymond Massey

As a tutor and the young Lincoln in a scene laid in New Salem, Ill., in 1830 in "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." The play, by Robert E. Sherwood, comes to the Boston Opera House, Monday, at the beginning of a tour across the country.

Vandamm Studio

Campaign Headquarters—Election Night, 1860

Muriel Kirkland, Calvin Thomas, John Payne, Lewis Martin, and Mr. Massey in a scene from Act 3 of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois"



Vandamm Studio

The President-Elect

Mr. Massey as Lincoln in the concluding scene of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois."

'Kiss the Boys Goodbye'

Clare Boothe specializes in satire. Her first play, "The Women," has already been seen in Boston, both on the stage and its film version. Her second, "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," came last evening to the Wilbur.

In the printed version to "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Miss Boothe has something to say about her purpose being "a political allegory about Fascism in America." But as it is acted, the play seems to be concerned mainly with the search for a girl to play the part in the film from a popular novel—the role, in this case, of Velvet O'Toole, in a story called "Kiss the Boys Goodbye."

But Miss Boothe is not satisfied with a single target. She sets up a flock of them. At a house party in Westport, Conn., where most of the action takes place, she has assembled a newspaper columnist, his publisher, a magazine editor and his wife, a movie actress, a producer, a director, a polo player, and, of course, Cindy Lou, the Southern belle, who is the candidate for the much-sought film role. She shuffles and reshuffles the group, and sets them to bombarding each other with a verbal barrage. Some of the talk is broad. Some of the situations are suggestive.

As in "The Women," the play feels the lack of a genuinely sympathetic character. The best of the acting is that of Miss Elizabeth Love as Cindy Lou. But Cindy Lou with her broad Southern accent is intended among other things to be over-talkative and to bore her fellow guests. The risk of any such character is that she may tend to be wearing on her audience. It is a dilemma that Miss Love is not completely able to resolve, though she is a capable player. Some of the rest of the case come from the original New York company, but there have been numerous substitutions.

E. F. M.

'Kiss the Boys Goodbye'

At the Wilbur—Clare Boothe's satirical comedy, produced by Brock Pemberton, and directed by Antoinette Perry, with settings by John Root. The players:

Lloyd Lloyd	Lex Lindsay
Conductor	Wyman Holmes
Cindy Lou Bethany	Elizabeth Love
George	Morris McKenny
Maimie	Ollie Burgoyne
Madison Breed	Loring Smith
B. J. Wickfield	Edwin Nicander
Leslie Rand	Carmel White
Horace Rand	Philip Ober
Herbert Z. Harner	Henry Norell
"Top" Rumson	Allan Handley
Myra Stanhope	Yukona Cameron
Oscar	Paul Foley

News of the Stage

Howard Play for Baltimore

Boston is to lose the premiere of the late Sidney Howard's play, "Madam, Will You Walk," according to the New York Times. It seems now that the Playwrights' Company is planning to open the piece in Baltimore on Nov. 13, instead of at the Plymouth here on Nov. 20, as had been announced originally. The Playwrights will be represented in Boston at that time by "Key Largo," Maxwell Anderson's new work, which brings Paul Muni to the Colonial on Nov. 13.

Miss Chatterton's Tour

"Tonight We Dance," in which Ruth Chatterton is now appearing in Chicago, is to make a leisurely approach to New York. It is scheduled to reach Cincinnati on Nov. 6; St. Louis, Nov. 13; Indianapolis, Nov. 20; Columbus, Nov. 23; Pittsburgh, Nov. 27; and Washington, Dec. 4.

News of the Screen

"Les Trois Valses," decorated with music by Johann Strauss, Sr., and Jr., and Oscar Strauss, will begin the season of French films at Harvard, with showings at the Institute of Geographical Exploration on Thursday and Friday at 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, and 9 p. m. Yvonne Printemps, Pierre Fresnay, and Henry Guisol have the leading roles.

"Sleepy Hollow" as Film

Edward Small announces the addition of Washington Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" to his list of productions to be made in the immediate future and to be released by United Artists.

For "Rebecca" Cast

David O. Selznick has signed Melville Cooper for the role of the coroner in the film, "Rebecca," based on Daphne Du Maurier's novel. "Rebecca" is now before the cameras under the direction of Alfred Hitchcock.

In "Disraeli"

Geraldine Fitzgerald, who is expected to return to Hollywood soon from a vacation in Ireland, will play the feminine lead in "Disraeli" in which Laurence Oliver is to appear in the title role, according to the Warner studios. Miss Fitzgerald and Mr. Oliver appeared together in the film version of "Wuthering Heights." "Disraeli" is scheduled to go into production about Oct. 30.

Sennett Signed

Because of the hit made by the Keystone Cop sequence in "Hollywood Cavalcade," Mack Sennett has been signed by Darryl F. Zanuck to collaborate with Associate Producer Harry Joe Brown on a "new" type comedy film. The film will probably be done in a combination of Technicolor and black and white.

"Gulliver" in Cartoon

"Gulliver's Travels," Max Fleischer's full-length color cartoon of Swift's masterpiece, will be released during Christmas week. "Gulliver's Travels" is now being made at the Fleischer Studios in Miami.

Gable-Crawford Film

Clark Gable and Joan Crawford begin work this week on "Not Too Narrow, Not too Deep." Peter Lorre, Melvyn Douglas, Paul Lukas, J. Edward Bromberg, Albert Dekker, and Eduardo Ciannelli are in the cast. The film is based on the novel of the same name by Richard Sale, and deals with escape from the penal colony in French Guinea. Frank Borzage is directing.

Music by Copland

Aaron Copland has been signed by Hal Roach to provide the musical background for "Of Mice and Men." Based on the John Steinbeck novel, the film is now in final stages of production under the direction of Lewis Milestone. Mr. Copland recently did the score for "The City," the documentary production about housing. Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr., Betty Field, Charles Bickford, Noah Beery, Jr., Roman Bohnen, Leigh Whipper, Leona Roberts, and Bob Steele are in the cast.

Players and Pictures

George Cukor has been signed to a new long-term contract as director by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. "David Copperfield," "Romeo and Juliet," "Dinner at Eight" and the Garbo "Camille" were among his successful pictures. . . Robert Montgomery's new starring picture, "The Earl of Chicago," in which 135 speaking parts include one for Edward Arnold and another for Reginald Owen, has been placed in production. . . . "The Life of Dr. Ehrlich," starring Edward G. Robinson, has gone into production at the Warner studios. . . "Young as You Feel" is the title selected for the next Jones Family film tour, which takes place in New York. To boost "Ninotchka," the new Garbo film, M-G-M says: "Don't pronounce it—see it!"

Water Colors at Symphony Hall

By Dorothy Adlow

In the first balcony gallery at Symphony Hall there has been placed on exhibition a display of water colors by American artists. They may be seen only during concerts. The selection of pictures is one of exceptional range, encompassing a variety of styles. It is gratifying to find Symphony Hall hospitable to artists of diverse tendencies, for such a policy is in keeping with its liberal reception to musical ideas.

In the aggregate the pictures show what a flexible medium water color is and how American artists manage to accommodate it to their respective uses. There are the painters with a flare for decorative color and ornamental line; there are the abstract artists who distill concise motives from nature; there are the expressionists who fling their moods upon paper in heroic sweeps of the brush. The Symphony Hall group is notable for independence and originality. No more interesting group of aquarellists could be listed, although it would be possible to have found better examples of some of the contributors.

There is a wash drawing by Thomas Hart Benton, which is small in dimensions but large in implication. It is a portrayal of "New York from Hoboken" and in it Mr. Benton reveals a strong sense of the framework of design; by comparison other compositions often seem limp and disorganized. The water color by Lyonel Feininger, "The Great Yacht, Enterprise" is very interesting. Here is an artist who refuses to be limited by a stationary view of things; who paints as though he were seeing all around the object, or through the object. There is something, fascinating about this viewpoint which is not as modern as we boast, for the ancient Egyptians would often take just such liberties, ignoring the limitations of natural vision.

The "Waterfall" by Karl Knaths is another example of willful selection, when the artist expresses himself with utmost conciseness. Carl Saxild is also exponent of the abstract but he is less thrifty with line and color, more eager to evince an effect of elegance and opulence in his landscapes. We are glad to see this gifted Bostonian's work on display. He is one of the more distinguished artists of this community.

Katherine Sturgis provides another interesting note with her tenuous monochromes. Carl Zerbe's "Street Scene, France" is a water color which leans toward oil in heaviness of impasto and opacity. It contrasts sharply with the fluid and luminous character of Miss Sturgis' aquarelles. John Marin and Charles Hopkinson provide further variations. Both hold forth with freedom and abandon, with brusque stroke and terse statement of form.

In contrast with this advance guard of contemporary water color are the sensitive descriptive wash drawings by George Overbury Hart, who was known to his friends as "Pop" Hart. Among their neighbors his pictures seem descriptive, eschewing erudite theories on the function of paint. Other contributions shown are by Nicolai Cikovsky, Preston Dickinson, Stuart Henry, Paul Sample and Edward Hopper.

On Broadway Stages

New York

Paul Robeson, the Negro singer and actor, is now in New York to begin rehearsals for Sam Byrd's forthcoming production of "John Henry," by Roark Bradford and Jacques Wolfe. Mr. Robeson has recently finished making a film in Wales, England.

About "Pastoral"

A thoughtful publicity department dispatches the following information concerning "Pastoral," by Victor Wolfson: "The change of title from 'Pastorale' to 'Pastoral' was largely influenced by the consideration that 'pastorale' means 'a lyric musical composition with rustic or rural theme,' whereas 'pastoral' more appropriately describes the new comedy about farm life and rural doin's. Correct pronunciation is 'Pas'toral'." The rural "doin's" will take place at Henry Miller's Theater on Wednesday, Nov. 1. Bring your own tattin'.

"Swingin' " Notes

Rehearsals of "Swingin' the Dream," being the Benny Goodman brand of Shakespeare and done by a negro cast, will not get under way until Tuesday, according to information received today. The Center Theater, where the "Dream" ("Midsummer Night's") will be sung, is having its proscenium arch lifted a couple of feet. The orchestra pit, filled in last year for "The American Way," is also being scooped out again. It is from this point, presumably, that we shall hear Mendelssohn on a clarinet.

"Tower of Light" Changes

"The Tower of Light," by Robert Ardrey, which will be the first offering of the season by the Group Theater, opens in Baltimore on Nov. 2, instead of Nov. 6. The New York opening is scheduled for Nov. 14, instead of Nov. 16. Elia Kazan is directing the production.

Popular Concerts Planned By Cleveland Orchestra

Four concerts at popular prices will be presented by the Cleveland Orchestra, under the direction of Artur Rodzinski in Cleveland Public Auditorium on Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock, it is announced by the Musical Arts Association.

Fritz Kreisler will be violin soloist with the orchestra on Nov. 5, Giovanni Martinelli, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, will be the soloist on Dec. 17. Lauritz Melchior, Metropolitan opera tenor, and Marjorie Lawrence, will be presented with the orchestra on Feb. 18. Lily Pons and her husband, Andre Kostelanetz, will bring the series to a close on Sunday afternoon, March 17.

Plan Gish-Griffith Film

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Lillian Gish, early-day film star, said here that she and her former director, D. W. Griffith, planned to make a motion picture based on their movie experiences. Their silent pictures included "Birth of a Nation," "Way Down East" and "Broken Blossoms." Their new film will be titled "Silver Glory."

For 'Aladdin' Cast

James Rawls will play the title role in "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp" at the Repertory Theater, Saturday morning, Oct. 21, at 10:15 o'clock. This is the first of a new series of Clare Tree Major plays for children, sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Carnegie Art Show Plans

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The 1939 Carnegie International Exhibition of Paintings will open in Pittsburgh on Oct. 19 and continue through Dec. 10. The exhibition will be formally opened immediately after the Founder's Day exercises in the Carnegie Music Hall. Founder's Day is held each year to honor the memory of Andrew Carnegie, the founder of the International, the donor of the building in which it is held, and the man who provided the funds that permit the Carnegie Institute to present the International each year.

Despite the war in Europe, the 1939 exhibition will be carried on an originally planned. Almost all the European paintings were in Pittsburgh before war was declared, and the remaining ones were received after the outbreak of hostilities. The European paintings were secured by Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of fine arts of Carnegie Institute, during a three months' visit to Europe last winter and spring. He was assisted in securing and assembling the paintings by a foreign representative of Carnegie Institute in each country.

There will be five nations represented by national sections—England, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States. In addition to these national sections, a new feature will provide a separate section for "international painters," a group of European artists who for one reason or another are now painting in lands other than their own. This group of 26 includes artists of Czechoslovakia, England, Germany, Holland, Italy, Poland, Russia, and Spain. There will also be a one-man exhibition of 22 paintings by the French painter, André Derain.

In all, there are 348 paintings in the show, of which 243 are by artists from European countries and 105 from the United States. Fifty-one artists will be appearing in the exhibition for the first time. Thirty-four of these are Europeans and 17 Americans. One French artist, Henri Eugène Le Sidaner, who passed on during the summer, is represented. He has been represented continuously since 1900.

All the current schools of painting, in their various national manifestations, will be represented in proportion as they have received responsible recognition in the various countries.

Among the artists included in the exhibition are: Thomas H. Benton, Peter Blume, Alexander Brook, John Carroll, John Steuart Curry, Guy Pène du Bois, Lauren Ford, George Grosz, Leon Kroll, Luigi Lucoini, John Marin, Henry Varnum Poor, Samuel Rosenberg, Millard Sheets, Franklin C. Watkins, and Grant Wood in the American section; Josselin Bodley, Sir D. Y. Cameron, Simon Elwes, Augustus John, Harold and Dame Laura Knight, Victor Pasmore, Walter Richard Sickert, Gilbert and Stanley Spencer, and Jack B. Yeats in the English section; Madeleine Beau-Charrier, Bernard Boutet de Monvel, Georges Braque, Jean De Botton, Raoul Dufy, Marcel Gromaire, Henri Matisse, Roland Oudot, Pierre Roy, André Dunoyer de Segonzac, Yves Tanguy, and Maurice de Vlaminck in the French section; Josef Achmann, Théo Champion, Otto Dix, Victor Hammer, Karl Hofer, Franz Lenk, Emil Nolde, Werner Scholz, and Franz Sedlacek in the German section; Giovanni Brancaccio, Felice Carena, Felice Casorati, Ferruccio Ferrazzi, Pietro Gaudenzi, Enrico Paolucci, Giovanni Romagnoli, Gino Severini, and Gianni Vagnetti in the Italian section; Mariano Andreu, Giorgio de Chirico, Pierre Ino, Wassily Kandinsky, Oskar Kokoschka, Joan Miro, Pablo Picasso, and Gert Wollheim in the international painters section.

Atlantic Editor to Talk on Air

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Two premieres enliven the program schedules tonight. One, "Meet Mr. Weeks," is indicative of a new radio trend to popularize the arts (music and drama having received attention) Mr. Weeks—Edward A. Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, to give him his title, will present a series of infomal programs on the "human side" of literature. Mr. Weeks' first program will take up "Letters Which Have Made History," introducing personal epistles of Abraham Lincoln, Richard Steele, and Capt. Robert Scott, the Antarctic explorer. NBC-Blue to WBZ at 9:30.

Mort Lewis, who presided over the "If I Had a Chance" show, tonight introduces "Fun With the Famous" with emphasis on the "fun" element. Guests Ezra Stone of radio's "Aldrich Family," Homer Croy, novelist; James Montgomery Flagg, illustrator; Wallace Butterworth and Parks Johnson, radio's "Vox Pop-ers" will relate their "most amusing" experiences. NBC-Blue to WBZ, 10:30.

Guests tonight: Betty Field, who returns to the "Aldrich Family" cast as Mary, Henry's sister, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8; Charles Atlas, strong man, and Bela ("Dracula") Lugosi of the screen, on "We the People," CBS-WEEI, 8:30; Moe Berg, erudite catcher of the Boston Red Sox, on the "Information Please" panel, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30; Jimmy Durante in third guest appearance with Robert Benchley, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Wednesday

Fred Allen, who has been having difficulties with his first two shows, restores "One Long Pan," Chinese detective, to the group of characters which are listeners' favorites tonight at 9 over the NBC-Red to WNAC hookup. Gene Autry, singing cowboy of the movie westerns, is guest with the Yankee jester.

Clare Kummer's comedy, "Her Master's Voice" is the New York portion of the "Star Theater," CBS-WEEI, 9; Edgar Rice Burroughs, writer of the "Tarzan" stories, is in the Hollywood half hour.

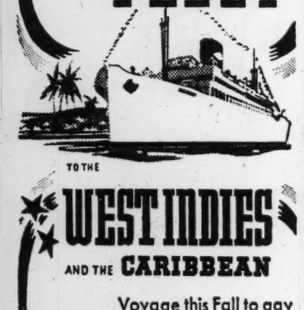
A late musical offering brings Bach's Concerto for Two Violins and Orchestr in D Minor, Eugene Dubois and Harry Friedman, soloists, in Howard Barlow's Columbia Concert Orchestra program, CBS-WEEI, 10. Beethoven's Symphony No. 2, in D Major, is the other major work programmed.

Thursday

Foreign correspondents Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York Times, John Gunther, author of "Inside Europe" and "Inside Asia," and Jay Cooke Allen, Jr., of Esquire Syndicate, discuss "What Are the Real Issues in the European War?" in "America's Town Meeting of the Air," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

"Columbia's Workshop" drama period presents "William Ireland's Confession," a story by Arthur Miller, young Brooklyn author, CBS-WEEI, 10. The story dramatizes the account of a youth who deceived English critics with his forgeries of Shakespearian drama.

This Fall... CRUISE ON AMERICAN FLAG LINERS OF THE GREAT WHITE FLEET



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PLYMOUTH— LAST 7 TIMES Evs. 8:30
THE THEATRE GUILD in association with EDDIE DOWLING presents William Saroyan's play
THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE
with EDDIE DOWLING • JULIE HAYDON
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SAM H. HARRIS presents
A New Comedy
by MOSS HART and GEO. S. KAUFMAN
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Evs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

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YOKEL BOY
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Commerce and Finance

War Declared Big Deterrent to Structural Steel Industry

Business and Industry

Wage Hour Law Change May Push Up Pay $100,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Labor experts indicated that workers in three industries—manufacturing, wholesale trade and motor carriers—would receive the greatest benefit from the automatic change in the wage-hour law due late this month.

On October 24 the minimum wage increases from 25 to 30 cents an hour and the maximum work week drops from 44 hours to 42.

Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, said in a report that the "great bulk of those persons who received less than 30 cents an hour or worked more than 42 hours a week" were in the three industries.

About 12,300,000 persons are engaged in industries and occupations subject to the Labor Standards Act, Mr. Lubin estimated. Of these, 600,000 to 700,000 received less than 30 cents an hour when a survey was made in April of this year. Mr. Lubin reported that 2,380,000 worked more than 42 hours, but noted that about 718,000 of this latter group were receiving overtime pay for time in excess of the 42.

Labor officials estimate that total wage increases expected to result from the higher standards under the new regulations might total $100,000,000 for the year commencing October 24.

Mr. Lubin said that there was a "marked concentration" of workers receiving less than 30 cents an hour in the large industrial states of the Northeast and in the Southern states. He placed the total number for those states at about 500,000.

"The situation with regard to overtime is very nearly the opposite from that of wages," Mr. Lubin said. "Four Northern states, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, have about one-third of the wage earners in all industries under the Fair Labor Standards Act who work more than 42 hours."

Railroad Revenues Increase 17.9 P. C. In September Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—the Association of American Railroads reported an increase of 17.9 per cent in September operating revenues, compared with September, 1938. The report was preliminary and was based on returns from 87 Class 1 railroads.

The September operating revenues totalled $304,481,638. A year ago they were $258,289,661. In September, 1930, the revenues were $374,130,641, or 18.6 per cent higher than last month.

Freight revenues last month were 20.5 per cent above September, 1938, and passenger revenues were 7.3 per cent above September, 1938.

Treasury Buys Up Federal Securities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said it has bought $71,904,950 worth of Government securities for Treasury investment accounts during September.

The figure, somewhat larger than usual, reflected purchases at a time when the Government bond market declined sharply because of the war-time trend of investors away from bonds to speculative stocks. Federal Reserve banks bought several hundred millions of Government bonds at that time.

Union Pacific Buys $5,600,000 Steel

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—President W. M. Jeffers announced the Union Pacific Railroad has placed orders for 87,500 tons of steel rail and 20,500 tons of frogs, switches and fastenings at a cost of about $5,600,000.

The purchase is in addition to the road's $6,400,000 order several months ago and brings to $12,000,000 its projected outlay for steel to relay approximately 800 miles of main line rail in 1939-40.

Says Family Car Factor In Real Estate Value

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The family car is helping to determine real estate values, and will have even more to say in the years just ahead, declares Mr. S. M. Waters, president of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

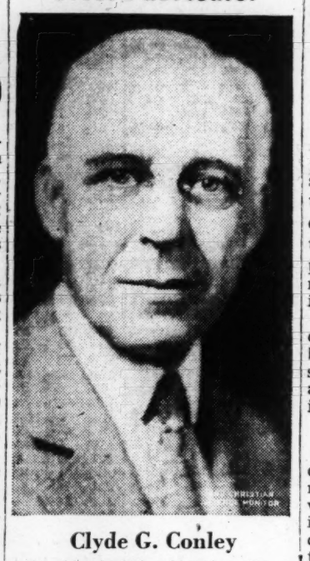
With so many families owning cars nowadays, shopping, amusement, and industrial centers need no longer locate close to mass transportation. They are moving out to less congested areas, says Mr. Waters, and real estate values are changing. Some new shopping centers built in the past five years are already showing a decline, he states, and other centers closer to heavy motor traffic are taking their trade.

While Saturday always was a shopping day, it is becoming even more so, thanks to the family car plus the 40-hour week, Mr. Waters says. Retailers in many sections of the country report that 60 per cent of the week's shopping is now done between 3 p. m. Friday and 10 p. m. Saturday.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended Oct. 5 increased to 222 from 196 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This compared with 192 in the comparable 1938 week.

Steel Fabricator



Clyde G. Conley

President of the American Institute of Steel Construction

Heaviest September In Consumer Buying Noted Since 1929

NEW YORK (AP)—War hasn't tightened the purse strings of the American consumer, an economist reported. On the contrary, A. W. Zelomek, specialist in retail statistics, said dollars were passing over the retail counters last month at the fastest rate for any September since 1929, the last high water mark of business prosperity.

He figured general merchandise expenditures in department stores, mail order houses, chain and variety stores at $511,500,000 compared with $467,000,000 in September last year.

"The favorable rate of consumer buying," he explained, "has been due largely to the marked increase in employment and payrolls. It has been aided by the expansion of credit sales and by the slight gain in consumer anticipation due to fear of higher prices."

Factory, Commercial Building Increases Sharply Past Month

NEW YORK (AP)—A rise in factory and commercial building is reported by the F. W. Dodge Corp, compiler of construction data.

Factory building contracts in September were nearly double the figure for the same month last year, the report said, and total commercial and industrial building increased to $179,011,000 from $153,869,000 in August.

This more than offset a decline in public works, it was noted. Gross construction contracts in 37 states were put at $323,227,000, a gain of 3 per cent compared with August and 7 per cent over the 1938 month's total.

For the first nine months, total contracts were $2,634,802,000, the highest for any comparable period since 1930 and 23 per cent greater than in the like 1938 months.

American Tobacco Borrows $24,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—American Tobacco Co. has borrowed $24,000,000 from five New York banks, it was learned.

The loan, secured by promissory notes maturing serially June 1, 1940, to July 1, 1945, involves a 2 per cent interest.

The proceeds were used to pay off $16,250,000 of current bank loans and the balance for general corporate purposes, the company reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Of the total, $10,000,000 was obtained from Guaranty Trust Co., $5,000,000 each from Chase National Bank and the National City Bank, and $2,000,000 each from Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., and Bankers Trust Co.

Du Pont Earnings Equal $5.19 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., in a preliminary report just issued, said earnings for the 9 months ended Sept. 30 were at the rate of $5.19 a share of common stock. This compared with $2.31 in the comparable 1938 period.

Indicated earnings for the September quarter were equal to $1.91 a common share, against $1.73 in the preceding quarter and 95 cents in the September quarter last year.

Japan Releases Stocks Of U. S. Goods in China

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Japanese Embassy announced stocks of American-owned wood oil in Hankow and embroidered merchandise in Swatow had been released "through the good offices of the Japanese authorities concerned in China."

The statement said American varnish manufacturers had "intimated" to the embassy early this year a desire to have 5,595.59 long tons of wood oil shipped to the United States because of dwindling supply and rising prices.

The request for freeing 300 tons of embroidered goods in time for the holiday season business was made by the Art Embroidered Linen Importers Association, Inc., the embassy said. It placed the value at 2,200,000 Chinese dollars.

Steel Fabricators Concerned About The Effect of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Leaders of the structural steel fabricating industry convening here for the annual convention of the American Institute of Steel Construction expressed concern that the international situation might seriously interfere with their business.

Directors of the group which is composed of builders of steel bridges, elevated highways and steel buildings, met to receive the annual report of the heads of the institute.

Fears War's Effect

"While the United States has declared its strict neutrality, we must not ignore the fact that the war in Europe is destined to have its effects even upon the fabricated structural steel industry in this country," said C. G. Conley, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, President of the institute, in his report.

"War tends to divert our sources of supply and to deprive us of the raw materials essential to construction. If war comes here we are more likely to be denied the product—steel—essential to our business, even though we found many opportunities to sell steel structures.

"Although 1939 provided a somewhat larger volume of business to this industry, the economic position of the industry has not been greatly improved," he added. "In large measure, the slight recovery this year has been due to Government-made work. That we cannot forever depend upon, and we must not lose sight of the fact that the volume of work during the past 10 years indicates that we still have a tremendous overcapacity in our industry.

"For many years we have been operating at from 30 to 40 per cent of our capacity. We should be prepared to continue at this much-reduced capacity for several years to come. The European war is not likely to encourage any boom in the Unite States which would greatly benefit us."

Executive Vice-President Robert T. Brooks reported that earnings in this field for the years 1930 to 1938, inclusive, showed a distressing situation.

"During these nine years the value of the products shipped by our industry amounted to about $1,000,000,000, while the approximate profits amounted to only $3,000,000, or three tenths of 1 per cent on sales."

Bookings Increase

Secretary V. G. Iden announced that membership in the institution now comprises 132 companies which account for about 80 per cent of the volume of fabricated structural steel sold in the United States.

Structural steel bookings for the first eight months of 1939 were 869,875 tons, compared with 692,885 tons in the same period last year, a gain of about 26 per cent, according to T. H. Hendrix, the institute's director of statistics.

"The amount of new business booked each month this year has exceeded the corresponding month of 1938, with the exception of August," Mr. Hendrix reported. "However, to maintain this gain over last year the bookings for the last months of 1939 must hold to a high average to overcome the heavy booking of the last quarter of 1938, which showed a volume of 471,000 tons."

Inventories of Raw Materials Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference board in a survey of industrial inventories reported a further drop of 4.7 per cent in manufacturers stocks of raw materials in August.

With this change the decline in inventories since April 1, 1938, was widened to 23 per cent, lowering the conference board's index of raw materials to 89.6 (with 1936 as 100) the lowest point in the seven years covered by the measure.

Finished goods in the hands of manufacturers, said the survey, rose almost 1 per cent in volume in August.

The board is a statistical organization supported largely by corporations.

New Haven Road May Spend $2,800,000 on Equipment

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the Federal District Court granted a petition of the trustees of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for permission to spend approximately $2,800,000 for equipment in 1940.

The equipment program, largest undertaken by the roads since it entered the process of reorganization in 1935, calls for the purchase of 15,000 tons of rails, 250 coal cars, 25 steel cabooses, 10 diesel switch engines and other materials.

Index of Retail Prices Highest in 17 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—The Fairchild Publications' retail price index has climbed to the highest point in 17 months.

The index as of Oct. 1, it was announced, stood at 90.2 per cent of the level of Jan. 3, 1931, and compared with 89 per cent on Oct. 1, 1938. The rise was brought about by higher prices for women's apparel and home furnishings. Prices of piece goods and men's and infants' apparel were slightly lower.

Technology Men Make Stainless Steel Impervious to Corrosion

NEW YORK—Steel that will last forever in all kinds of outdoors, a major goal of science, has become a possibility with the announcement by the Chemical Foundation of discovery of five new processes for making stainless steel impervious to all known natural corrosion.

These discoveries change not only the surface but the depths of the metal. One of them renders the steel as lustrous as precious metals so that it can be made into jewelry.

Ends Two Kinds of Corrosion

All discoveries were made at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by four men, Herbert Henry Uhlig, John C. Wulff, Albert L. Kaye and Robert S. Williams. They assigned their patents to the Chemical Foundation, a non-profit corporation organized by the late Francis Patrick Garvan to take over German World War patents.

Stainless steel has been vulnerable to two kinds of corrosion. In one, pit corrosion, rust forms in scattered spots and digs little isolated wells. It can honeycomb and ruin the metal. It occurs mainly in contact with salt water. The other, intercrystalline corrosion, has not caused much trouble.

The Technology metallurgists discovered the source of the pits in microscopic points, cracks and other imperfections on the surface of apparently smooth steel. These rough places were particularly apparent after stainless was cold-worked.

They discovered two heating methods, a chemical bath and a rolling treatment which would smooth this surface to almost mathematical perfection and stop pit corrosion. They also discovered that alloying stainless steel with molybdenum or silver would stop corrosion. The "silver steel" discovery was announced several months ago.

Heat, Chemical Bath Best

Most of these methods can be used on steel at any stage of its fabrication, and in some cases on steel already in use.

They recommended a combination of two methods, heating and a chemical bath, as the best treatment for both pit and intercrystalline corrosion. The chemical bath dissolves 44 hundred thousandths of an inch of steel surface and closes up all imperfections. The heating rearranges the steel crystals so that rust resistance is far more than skin deep.

By adding to the chemical bath a little titanium tetrachloride, the metallic material that makes smoke bombs and smoke screens, the surface of the steel becomes lustrous like gold, silver or platinum. It also scintillates.

For cold-rolling, a thin film of silver is electroplated on the steel. The silver becomes not only a lubricant preventing huge rollers from marring the surface, but also alloys with the steel in a silver film that in tests to date makes perfect corrosion resistance.

This cold-rolling requires less of the precious metal than when the latter is used as an ordinary alloy in the steel melt.

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Norwegian Autos—Experiments are being made in Norway in the use of lighting gas as motor fuel. It is expected locally that the war will result in sharply curtailing Norwegian supplies of gasoline. A local engineer recently demonstrated in Oslo an automobile having a gas-filled balloon fastened on the roof of the car. The gas from the balloon is conveyed through a rubber hose to the carburetor which requires only a slight adjustment for the new type of operation.

Swedish Air Travel—Planes of the Swedish Air Transportation Company flew 943,285 miles during the first six months of 1939 as compared with 800,770 miles during the like period of 1938. The volume of mail and express carried during the first half of the year totaled 1,926,379 pounds as compared with 1,795,206 pounds for the first half of 1938. Passenger traffic for the period increased about 50 per cent to 33,700.

Swedish Exports—Sweden's suspension of all shipments of cellulose, wood pulp and timber, if continued for a considerable period of time, would have a marked effect upon the wood pulp industry in the United States. In the first six months of 1939, Sweden supplied 41 per cent of all the wood pulp imported into the United States, arrivals amounting to 339,582 tons, valued at $11,830,000.

Activity in Denmark—Despite its neutral position, Denmark is already experiencing drastic changes in its normal living conditions. Among outstanding measures already adopted by the Government are the establishing of maximum prices on foodstuffs and other supplies, drastic punishment for hoarding of goods, practical prohibition of operation of private motor cars, issuance of ration cards for bread and fuel and the conservation of fuel supplies. There has also been forced a sharp curtailment in the use of electricity.

Danish Ship Prices—All Danish shipyards are working at peak capacity, most of them having orders for one or more years ahead. New and second hand tonnage is difficult to obtain from abroad due to export restrictions in most countries. Under these circumstances and because of the rapidly rising freight rates, used tonnage of Danish registration is enjoying an increasing demand and prices for second hand vessels have jumped from 50 to 70 per cent since the outbreak of the European war.

Shoes From Netherlands—Exports of footwear from the Netherlands to the United States registered a 13-fold increase in the first half of the current year compared with the like period of 1938. Shipments to the American market in the two half-year periods were, respectively, 8,192 and 108,528. This sharp increase in Dutch footwear exports to the United States reflects the diversion of the Bata's American business from its main plant in Czechoslovakia to the Netherlands.

Netherlands Tomatoes—The Government of the Netherlands is utilizing that country's surplus tomato crop in the production of canned soup. The Netherlands is a very large producer of tomatoes, which are grown in glass houses. Production in 1938 amounted to about 70,000 tons, of which more than 45,000 tons were exported fresh, chiefly to Germany and Great Britain.

Belgian Insurance—The Belgium Government has created a War Risk Insurance Association for the benefit of the country's merchant marine. The facilities of this association will be available to all vessels flying the Belgian flag and the ship's cargoes, except for ships on the inland waterways of the Congo, and extends to fishing boats as well as to foreign-flag vessels under charter to Belgian operators for essential trade out of home ports and to ships under construction in Belgian yards.

Belgian Shoes—Belgian shoe manufacturers, disturbed by the expansion of the industry in the face of increasing decline of export trade, have asked for an official output control of their industry. Exports of shoes from Belgium has decreased from 881,000 pairs in 1931 to slightly more than 100,000 pairs in 1938. Realizing this, the Association of Belgian Shoe Manufacturers has appealed to the Government for a control of production under the general terms of the Royal Decree of Jan. 13, 1935.

Lithuanian Activity—Two new trade-promotion units have been created by the Government of Lithuania in an endeavor to obtain a more effective control over domestic economy and readjust industrial activities to the situation resulting from the absorption by Germany of the Memel Territory. The Ministry of Finance has been abolished and in its place there has been established a Department of Foreign Trade and a Department of Trade and Industry.

J. C. Penney Sales Highest On Record for September

NEW YORK (AP)—September sales of J. C. Penney Co., operator of a chain of variety stores, totaled $26,137,694, the biggest September aggregate in the company's history, the concern announced.

This was a jump of 16.8 per cent over the $22,378,964 in the like 1938 month.

Total sales for the first nine 1939 months were $181,976,395, a rise of 10.3 over the $165,003,362 in the same period last year.

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the five-day week ended Oct. 12 dropped 179 from 222 in the preceding full week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. In the comparable short week a year ago the total was 226.

Anaconda Copper Plans To Re-open Two Mines

BUTTE, Mont. (AP)—The Anaconda Copper Mining Company made preparations for re-opening of the Leonard and Steward Mines.

Considerable reconditioning is necessary, particularly at the Leonard mine, which has been closed down approximately nine months.

When in full production the Leonard mine will employ about 1,100 and the Steward about 850.

Plan Construction Conference

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce announced that it would hold a construction conference here Nov. 16-17 which would endeavor to point out ways of further accelerating construction as an aid to business recovery.

FTC Recommends A Broad Probe Of Oil Trade Methods

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Federal Trade Commission official recommended to the Monopoly Committee that a thorough investigation be made of marketing practices in the petroleum industry.

James A. Horton, chief examiner for the commission, reported to the committee that a special survey had shown "questionable and perhaps illegal marketing practices, which allegedly permeate the entire retail marketing structure of the petroleum industry."

"It is quite apparent," he said, "that a proper solution of the various problems presented herewith can not be made until a thorough and complete investigation has been made of the marketing practices in this industry, with particular relation to the marketing practices of the major oil companies."

Mr. Horton told the committee there was reason to believe that "there are currently present in the industry questions and considerations" with respect to these practices, most of them, he said, possibly illegal. He listed among them:

"Unjustified price differences and discriminations.

"Use of exclusive dealing contracts.

"Price fixing.

"Intimidation and coercion employed by major marketers against wholesalers and retailers.

"Misbranding, false and misleading advertising with respect to the grade, quality, and other characteristics of gasoline and lubricants.

"Discriminatory contracts with tire and motor accessories manufacturers.

"Pump and tank equipment as leased, sold or loaned by marketers of gasoline and lubricants.

"Intercompany sales."

On the last point, Mr. Horton said there was an extensive exchange of gasoline between major marketing companies.

"According to the commission's information," he testified, "gasoline so exchanged is not usually processed further by either party to the exchange and is sold under the brand names of the respective marketing companies.

"The customer who prefers and regularly purchases one or another of these branded products believes that the product possesses certain qualities, characteristics or merit not found in competing brands."

September Building Permits Show Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reported that building permits issued during September in 215 cities totaled $103,209,946 compared with $101,801,460 for the like month last year.

The August total was $117,832,387. The month-to-month drop of 12.4 per cent contrasted with a usual seasonal decrease for the period of about 10 per cent.

Heads Bankers

Cummins Photo

Harry E. Small

Re-elected President of the Morris Plan Bankers Association. He is Executive Vice-President of the Morris Plan Bank of Cleveland.

Congress Is Urged By Experts to Cut Income Tax Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—A committee of New York tax experts told the Treasury that "the most constructive thing which the Congress could do at the present time" would be to reduce income tax rates and subject all future issues of federal securities to taxation.

The committee, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, presented sixteen recommendations for the amendment of the federal tax laws. The recommendations were in response to a suggestion by John W. Hanes, Under Secretary of the Treasury, that qualified citizens volunteer such advice. Committee spokesmen said they conferred with Treasury officials.

"The lack of venture capital is one of the most important contributing factors of the unsatisfactory economic situation," they said. "This lack is due in large part to the very high surtaxes on large incomes and to the existence of an avenue of escape for persons with large incomes through investment in tax exempt government securities. In attempting to 'soak the rich,' the poor have been hit harder by discouraging investment in new enterprises and a great incentive has been given for the increase of already excessive public debts."

The maximum income tax rate should be brought down to 50 per cent, the committee said. It also recommended levying income taxes, of as low as two per cent, on persons of small incomes. "At the same time," the committee continued, "the rate on the middle brackets could be subjected to an increase of not more than 2 per cent in the rate."

Oil Man Attacks Disproportionate Tax on Gasoline

NEW YORK (AP)—J. C. Hunter, President of the Mid-Continental Oil and Gas Association, told the interstate conference on automotive taxation today that while gasoline is selling at less than 50 per cent of its sale price in 1920, taxes have increased to a point 54 times as high as they were that year.

Mr. Hunter was one of several speakers who discussed means of lightening the $1,286,000,000 annual tax burden of the petroleum industry. Others were Dr. James W. Martin, director of the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Kentucky, and B. H. Markham, director of the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

"The oil industry has neither hopes nor the desire to escape payment of its just and reasonable portion of the necessary taxes to carry on the proper functions of government," Mr. Hunter said.

"We probably have the most cumbersome and complicated tax system of any nation in the world. In fact, it is a misnomer to refer to it as a system at all. It results in a complex overlapping and duplication by all agencies of Government, and inevitably produces inequalities and injustices among the taxpayers."

Dr. Martin predicted increased inheritance and state taxes and the adoption of personal and corporation income taxes as the future trend in state taxation policies.

The depression, he said, developed three methods of taxation not much used in this country previously. The first, he explained, was the general sales tax which about half the states have adopted; the second was the race track tax, and the third the liquor tax.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

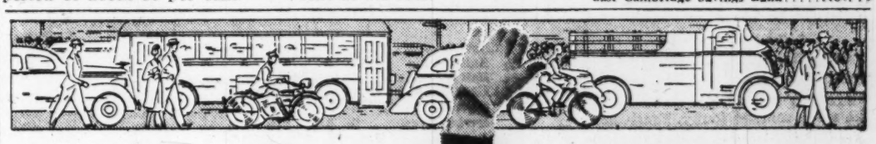
BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15



The TRAFFIC Problem

An expert made a cross-continent trip, taking photographs which tell an unusual story of right and wrong traffic conditions, varying rules, pedestrian protection, safe driving and the parking problem. The result is this unusual series of full pages in The Christian Science Monitor. Everyone interested in traffic control for public safety will want these pages for reference material.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,800,000
Previous day's sales 485,390
1939 volume to date 211,396,108
1938 volume to date 220,073,843

Leading Stocks Show Good Gains In Active Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Fresh war-buying waves swept over the stock market today and lifted favorites 1 to more than 3 points.

Steels, aircrafts, rails, mail orders and specialties scored the widest advances.

After a slow start, dealings broadened substantially. There was a subsequent slow-down on profit taking, but this was followed by further activity and, near the final hour, prices were at or near the best. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,800,000 shares, largest in about three weeks.

German air raids on Scotland and the British Scapa Flow naval base, with coincident damage to English war craft, brought the thought to Wall Street that a real war may be just getting under way. Speculative forces consequently stepped in and boosted stocks of companies which might benefit from foreign orders if the European conflict proves of lengthy duration.

While the latest pressure of hostilities served to dim near-by peace possibilities, brokers suggested, and domestic business news was highly encouraging, traders were quick to cash in on the runup because of widely varying opinions as to just how much purchasing would come from belligerents even if Congress amends the neutrality law.

Prominent shares on the upswing were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Sperry, United Aircraft, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Chesapeake & Ohio, American Smelting, Western Union, du Pont, Chrysler, American Can, John-Manville and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Ahead fractions to 2 or so in the curb were American Cyanamid "B," Lockheed, Grumman Aircraft and Jones & Laughlin.

U. S. Bonds Rise

U. S. Government issues speeded up their October recovery with fresh gains today running to a top of 1¾ points. The climb was one of the most impressive in the comeback from the September war selling lows.

The buoyant tone of the Federals helped low yield corporate diens, while junior and speculative bonds rose with the stock market.

Demand for Treasuries was apparently stimulated by Secretary Henry Morgenthau's overnight announcement of Treasury financing plans. The decision to offer at this time two-year 1 per cent notes of the Commodtiy Credit Corp., in exchange for a $206,000,000 issue maturing Nov. 2 was well received by the Government market as was the disclosure the Treasury would offer another $150,000,000 of Treasury bills continuing the recent policy of bill financing to keep the Treasury's working balance at the desired level.

Key issues in the foreign division added to recent improvement, particularly Italian 7s, Canada 3¼s, and German 5½s and 7s.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Normal dealings in British government bonds appeared to have been restored in the stock market today. Fresh advances were accompanied by heavily increased turnover. Improvement of the gilt-edged section stimulated buying elsewhere, especially of industrial leaders. Oils came back after early listlessness and most other commodity stocks quietly shifted forward. International shares, however, were lifeless.

Paris—A lower price range for Rentes had an unsettling effect on other securities traded in the Bourse today. Domestic and foreign shares moved both ways, although none got very far. Rentes ended 60 to 95 centimes off.

Amsterdam—Bourse stocks, off to a slow and shaky start, revived to end generally on the plus side today and close to the best for the day. Dutch bonds were mostly lower and the Young loan was trimmed subtsantially.

Liverpool—Cotton futures advanced 2 to 6 points today, helped by overseas steadiness and Bombay demand. Hedge pressure slackened.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Oct. 17

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.99⅜	$4.00⅜	$8.2397
Cables	3.99⅝	4.00⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0226½	.0227¾	*
Belgium—belga	.1675	.1675	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2245	.2244	*
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5311	*
Sweden—krona	.2384	.2382	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2272	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1932	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0191	.0191x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1806x	.1800x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0370x	.0370x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233x	.0233x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2350	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2365	.2365	.8440
India—rupee	.3405	.3040	.6180
Java—florin	.5410	.5410	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2525	.2512½	*
Shanghai—dol	.075x	.0750	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4700	.4700	.9613
Phil Isinds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8900	.8900	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‡Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	3	68¼	67	68¼	+2
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	6	52	50¾	52	+1½
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	16	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅜
29½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	4	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅜
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	32	62	60⅛	62	+2½
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	6	1⅛	1	1	Oct 16
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
2	⅜	Alleghany Corp	19	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	4	16¼	15½	16¼	+1¾
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	59	18⅜	17	18⅜	+1½
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	16	15½	16	+1½
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	3	20½	19⅝	20½	+1½
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	28	26	24½	26	+1¾
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	9	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	38	185½	180	185½	+ ¾
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (1½)	2	14	13⅞	14	Oct 11
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	171	10⅜	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	64½	64½	64½	+1¾
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	30	44½	43	44½	+2
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	+ ⅞
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	18½	18½	18½	Oct 16
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	5	68¼	67	68½	+ ½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	2	23	23	23	
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	34	36⅜	35½	36½	+1½
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅜
8	3½	Am Bosch	15	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	13	55½	54	55¼	+2¼
179	150	Am Can (4)	40	116	114½	116	+2¾
39⅜	16¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	+ 3
64	30¼	Am Car & Fdy	85	39¾	37⅞	39¾	+2½
25	13½	Am Car pf	10	64	60¾	64	+5¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C (.55g)	20	24½	23¼	24½	+1
132	109½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Oct 13
8¾	5	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118	118	118	+1
11⅞	5½	Am Colortype	61	7¼	6½	7¼	+ ¾
18¼	6¼	Am Com Alco	12	5⅞	5¼	5¾	+ ⅝
5⅜	2⅜	Am Crystal Sug	5	14½	14	14½	+1
6¼	4¼	Am Encaus Til	13	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
22	10	Am & For 'Pow	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
27½	12¼	Am & F P $6 pf	4	21⅜	21	21⅜	+1⅝
9¾	5	Am & F P $7 pf	9	26⅛	25	26⅛	+1⅞
33	12	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8	8	8	Oct 13
8	2⅞	Am-Haw SS (1)	27	27¼	24⅞	27	+3
43½	25⅜	Am Hide & Lea	37	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
55	41¾	Am H&L pf (3)	10	39½	38	39½	+1¾
3⅛	1⅜	Am Hom P (2.40)	8	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice	6	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
9	3¾	Am Ice pf	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
30⅝	13	Am Internation'l	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
79½	41	Am Locomotive	42	28¾	27	28¾	+1⅞
15¾	11	Am Locomot pf	15	73	71	73	+3
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	5	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
50⅛	32	Am Power & Lt	42	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
45	28	AP&L$pf(2½g)	21	42⅜	41½	42	+ ½
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	69	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	55	21½	20½	21½	+1⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	9	79⅞	79¼	79¼	+1¼
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	8	11	11	11	Oct 13
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	66	56⅜	53¼	56⅜	+3½
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138½	138¼	138¼	− ¼
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	8	69	69	69	Oct 13
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	106	40⅞	37⅞	40¾	+2½
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¾g)	8	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	6	17¼	17	17¼	Oct 16
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	12	25½	24½	25	− ⅜
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	91¼	91¼	91¼	Oct 16
18½	14⅛	Am Sum T (1)	1	16	16	16	
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	41	166	164½	166	+2
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	78⅞	78⅜	78½	
89⅜	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	8	81½	80⅛	81½	+1
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	142	142	142	+1
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	82	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
97	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	89½	89½	89½	Oct 6
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	35	13¾	12¾	13⅜	+1
63¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	18	57	54⅛	57	+3
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	29	9½	9	9½	+ ¾
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	43	43	43	Oct 10
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	194	34⅞	32⅞	34⅞	+1⅞
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	42½	42½	42½	Oct 13
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	25	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ¾
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	3	14	14	14	−1
3⅜	1½	A P W Paper	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	32½	32	32½	+ ½
105	57	Arm Del pf (7)	4	100¼	99¼	100	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	28	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	3	49⅛	48	49⅛	+1⅛
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	6	37¾	36¾	37¾	+1½
13	7½	Arnold C (.5g)	17	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅞
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	32	9½	9	9⅜	+ ½
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	
65¾	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	Oct 16
38	30	Associates In (2)	4	34	33¾	34	Sep 27
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	116	33½	32	33½	+2
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	11	62¼	61½	62	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	43	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+1⅞
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	20	18¾	20	+2⅛
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	14	24⅝	24	24½	+ ½
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	105½	105½	105½	Oct 16
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	11	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Oct 14
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	− ⅜
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6½	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	9	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 11
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	102	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ½

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ½
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 13
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	3½	3	3	Oct 13
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¾
7⅜	¼	Chi M St P&P	7	¾	¾	¾	
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
201¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	26	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ¾
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Oct 11
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 11
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Oct 14
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ¾
13⅛	5	Childs Co	2	6¼	6	6	
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	129	93¼	90	92⅝	+2⅞
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	5	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
30½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	27	32½	30	32½	+3¼
33½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	7	33	32	33	+1
60¾	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	17	46	45	46	+1¼
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	40	33⅜	31½	33⅜	+2⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	113	113	113	+1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	15	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	103	104	Oct 6
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	2	34	33½	34	+1
24⅞	11⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	15	23½	22¾	23½	+1½
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	5	20¾	20⅛	20	
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	1	20	20	20	Oct 14
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	71	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅜
91	74½	Col G&EptA (6)	3	83½	83½	83½	+1
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Oct 13
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	18	18	18	Oct 16
94	73	Col Carb (4)	3	90	89	90	+2
57	38¾	Comi Credit(4)	10	47⅞	47	47⅞	+1⅛
109⅝	98½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 16
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	20	53¼	51¾	53¼	+1¼
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 4
16	8⅜	Comi Solvents	37	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	219	1½	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	8	69¾	68½	69¾	+1¾
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	61	30½	29⅞	30½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	7½	7½	7½	
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
7	5	Congress Cigar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	95	27½	25½	27½	+2¼
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	38	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	57	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅜
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	− ⅛
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	7	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	12	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ¼
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	26	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
9⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ¼
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	10	6½	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	Oct 14
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	95	95	95	+ ½
16½	9¼	Container Corp	27	15¾	14⅝	15¾	+1
22⅜	11½	Cont Bak A	4	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	1	90	90	90	+ ¼
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	21	49¾	48	49¾	+2¾
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	2	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅜
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	29⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	37	37	37	+ ½
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	13	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	38	28⅞	28	28¾	+ ⅞
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	2	30	29¼	30	+ ¾
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	5	62¼	61⅝	61⅝	+ ⅝
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	165	165	165	+ 3
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
38	16	Crane Co	35	27⅜	25⅝	27	+1¾
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	3	98½	98½	98½	Oct 14
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	4	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 14
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	11	28½	27½	28½	+1⅞
40¼	33	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	35½	35½	35½	Sep 29
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Oct 3
16¼	9	Crown Zell (½)	15	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ⅞
52⅝	24½	Crucible Steel	62	51	48⅞	51	+3
96	62	Crucible Steel pf	3	93	93	93	+2¼
13	3	Cuban-Am-Sug	28	8½	8	8½	+ ½
19½	9	Cudahy Pack	1	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅜
7⅛	3½	Curtis Publish	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
63¾	38	Curtis Ppf(1¼k)	2	56½	55½	56½	+1
27¼	14¼	Curtiss-Wright	591	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ½
28¼	19¼	Curtiss-W A (1g)	91	28	26⅞	28	+1⅛
25	13⅝	C-Hammer (¼g)	16	23	22½	24	+ ¾

D

7	3½	Davega St (.15g)	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
17½	14¼	Davega Spf(1¼)	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 14
10⅝	4⅝	Davison Chem	46	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	15¾	Deere & Co.	112	25⅜	24⅜	25⅜	+1⅛
27½	23	Deere pf (1.40)	2	26	25¾	25¾	− ⅛
16⅜	11¼	Deisel W G (¾g)	2	13½	13½	13½	+1
27¾	12¼	Del & Hudson	82	26⅛	24⅜	26⅜	+ ⅞
87⅛	38⅜	Del Lack & West	42	8¼	7½	8	+ ½
1½	½	Den&Rio GW pf	2	1	1	1	
124¼	103	Detroit Ed (6g)	1	117	117	117	
34½	28	Dia Match (1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	− ⅜
44⅞	36¾	Diam M pf (1½)	9	39¼	38½	38¾	Oct 14
9⅜	5⅛	Diam T Motor	1	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
20½	13¾	Dist C-Sea(1½g)	7	14½	14½	14½	
90	66	Dist C pf ww(5)	1	66	66	66	Oct 11
12¼	9¾	Dix-Vortex(½g)	6	11⅞	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
34	20¼	Doehler Die Cast	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
79¾	55	Dome Mines (2)	23	22¾	22¼	22¼	− ⅝
143½	101½	Douglas Aircraft	168	83¼	78½	83¼	+5¾
12½	6	Dow Chem (3)	5	141	140	140⅝	− ⅞
19¼	6¾	Dresser Mfg	19	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅜
14	10	Dunhill Int	20	10	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅜
188½	126⅛	du Pont (3¾g)	33	183	180	183	+4
142	127	du Pont deb (6)	9	128½	128¼	128½	+ ⅛
124½	112	du Pont pf (4½)	5	116	116	116	+ ⅛

E

21½	12¼	East Air Lines	80	22⅜	20½	22⅜	+2⅛
8⅝	3¾	East Roll Mill	4	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
186⅛	138½	East Kodak (6)	6	160	155½	160	+5¾
28	15¼	Eaton Mfg(1½g)	28	28⅛	26¾	28⅛	+1⅞
19⅞	15	Ed Bros Strs (1)	4	16¾	16	16¼	− ⅛
3⅜	1	Eitington Schild	16	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3½	1⅛	El Mus In	1	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
39½	22¼	El Auto L (2g)	48	39¼	38	39¼	+1⅝
17	8½	Elec Boat (.30g)	187	16¼	15⅛	16¼	+1⅛
12⅜	6¼	El Power & Lt	23	9	8¾	9	− ⅜
38	18¾	El P & Lt $6 pf	6	29¾	29	29	+ ⅛
41½	20½	El Pow & Lt pf	19	34	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
35	23½	El Stor Bat (2)	7	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅛
31⅜	5⅜	Elk Horn Coal	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
41	28	El Paso Nat G(2)	3	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
55	32¼	Endi-John (3)	1	44	44	44	−3½
13⅞	7	Eng Pub Service	41	12	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
80⅛	62½	Eng P S $5(5)	3	73½	73	73½	+ ½
89	65⅝	EngPS5½pf(5½)	5	80½	80	80½	+ ½
95	69	Eng PS $6 pf(6)	1	88	88	88	Oct 6
17⅜	¾	Equit Off Bldg	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
3	1	Erie RR	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
6	1⅞	Erie 1 pf	3	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Erie 2 pf	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
53⅜	38⅛	Eureka V Clean	3	38¾	38¾	38¾	
13	6	Evans Products	10	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	14¼	Ex-Cell-O (.70g)	12	23⅞	23½	23¾	+1⅜
21¾	1	Exchange Buf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 11

F

43⅞	24	Fairbanks Morse	14	39¼	37⅛	39¼	+1⅛
33½	20	Fajardo (1½g)	12	33¾	33¼	33½	−1
18½	11	Fed Lt & Trac	1	14	14	14	Oct 16
165	85	Fed M & Smelt	1	150	150	150	Oct 7
6	2⅛	Fed Mot Truck	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
18⅜	¾	Fed Wat Serv A	9	1⅛	1	1	Oct 13
26⅛	18¾	Fed D Stores	12	26⅜	24¾	26⅜	+1¾
89¾	82¾	F

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Dr. Moulton Warns Of Inflation; For Balanced Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Full use of the productive resources of the United States in expanding production without a general inflation of prices and destruction of economic equilibrium during the war in Europe was urged by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution, at a luncheon given by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors, for several hundred leaders of industry, natural science, and finance at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel today.

"Under any circumstances, the maintenance of a well-balanced economy is essential to orderly progress," Dr. Moulton declared. "In view of the present world situation, the preservation of financial and economic stability in the United States is a paramount necessity. It is not too much to say that economic developments on the North American continent in the coming months may well prove of decisive importance to the whole future of industrial civilization."

Dr. Moulton held that the outbreak of war in Europe raises economic and financial problems of "wholly unprecedented importance for the entire world."

"This statement," he said, "is made in full consciousness of the fact that, at the moment of speaking, the United States' economic situation appears—at least on the surface of things—to be highly promising.

"Even before the outbreak of war abroad corporate earnings were showing a somewhat unexpected improvement, and now with the added stimulus of war demands the outlook for dividends in the near future appears indeed promising.

"But sober reflection warns of lurking dangers. Are we not stocking up with inventories and expanding production schedules at too rapid a pace? What if the war should end suddenly? Even if it proves to be of long duration, what will be the ultimate repercussions upon this country?

"Are we not even now riding the wind and promoting a business boom, with the familiar distortion of prices, wages, and other cost factors? Are we not sure to see soonor or later, and perhaps sooner rather than later, a new collapse and another protracted period of painful readjustment?"

Dr. Moulton held that the present European war will not entail the great demand for American products that resulted from the first World War, because (1) European nations will not have the "almost limitless" ability to borrow during this war; (2) There will not be the frantic competition among European buyers; (3) Purchases will come from fewer countries, and (4) Needs of belligerents will be smaller.

"Both France and England have much larger accumulated supplies of munitions than in 1914 and both countries have greatly expanded their capacity to produce munitions," he said. "Moreover, there is much reason for believing that the present conflict may not involve infantry and artillery operations of a magnitude comparable to that of the last war, when the Western Front was not protected on both sides by almost impregnable fortifications.

"If this war is fought by England and France chiefly by means of an economic blockade, as both military and economic considerations seem to dictate, French and English purchases in the United States would be of relatively modest proportions."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s '43-40 June	103.6	103.6	103. 6
1 3⅜s '47-43	108.14	108.14	108.14
2 3¼s '45-43	108.16	108.16	108.16
1 3¼s '46-44	108.24	108.24	108.24
1 3¼s '46-44 reg	108.18	108.18	108.18
37 2¾s '47-45	106.6	106.2	106.6
7 2⅛s '45	106.8	106.	106.8
65 3¾s '56-46	111.28	111.22	111.28
10 3s '48-46	107.8	107.8	107.8
1 3⅛s '49-46	107.23	107.23	107.23
1 4¼s '52-47	116.16	116.16	116.16
21 2½s '48	104.11	104.4	104.11
5 3½s '52-49	108.16	108.16	108.16
137 2½s '53-49	102.24	102.	102.24
3 2½s '52-50	102.26	102.26	102.26
297 2½s '60-65	104.2	103.15	104.
2 2¾s '59-56	102.15	102.15	102.15
7 2¾s '63-58	102.20	102.19	102.20
49 2¾s '65-60	102.21	102.7	102.31

Federal Farm Mortgage

26 3s '49-44	105.16	105.16	105.16

Home Owners' Loan

16 3s '52-44	105.16	105.8	105.16
41 1⅛s '47-45	99.8	99.8	99.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	101	101	101
22 Alleghany cv 5s '44	78¼	77⅜	78¼
22 Alleghany cv 5s '49	74	74	74
33 Alleghany 5s '50 st	45¾	45½	45¾
5 Allied Strs 4½s '51	93¼	92½	92½
26 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109½	109¼	109½
13 Am&For P 5s 2030	59	58¾	59
16 AmIGChem 5½s '49	101	100⅞	101
2 Am T&T 5½s '43	109½	109	109½
25 Am T&T 3¼s '66	104¼	103½	103⅞
26 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105	104½	105
6 Am W W & El 6s '75	105½	105½	105½
14 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107¼	107	107¼
2 Ang C Nitra deb '67	34¼	34¼	34½
1 Arm Del 4s '57	97¼	97¼	97¼
17 Arm Del 4s '55	97½	97½	97½
22 AT&SF 4s '95	104¼	103⅝	104¼
21 AH&SF 4s '95 reg	100	99¾	100
26 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	89⅞	89¼	89¼
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	94	94	94
1 AT&SF 4½s&C-A '62	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 AT&SFRY 4s '65	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
8 A C Line 1st 4s '52	83	83	83
1 A C Line cit 4s '52	69½	69½	69½
12 A C Line 4½s '64	66¼	66	66¼
12 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	41½	40½	41½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	35¾	35½	35¾
6 Atl Refin 3s '53	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
14 B&O rfg 6s '95	35	34	35
4 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	34	32	34
14 B&O 1st 5s '48	69½	68¾	69
8 B&O rfg 5s '95	29⅝	29	29⅝
75 B&O rfg 5s '95 st	30¼	29	30¼
16 B&O 5s '96 F	30½	30	30½
1 B&O 5s '96 F ct	29¾	29¾	29¾
17 B&O 5s 2000	30	29	30
7 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	30	29¾	30
43 B&O cv 4½s '60	21⅞	21	21⅞
63 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	21⅝	19½	21
18 B&O 1st 4s '48	69½	69	69¼
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s '41	60	60	60
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s '41 ct	60	60	60
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s '41ct	61	61	61
5 B&O S W 5s '50	50	50	50
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	88½	88½	88½
3 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128	127	128
8 Bell Tel 5½s '48	106	105¾	106
97 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	101	100½	101
59 Beth Stl 3½s '52	111½	110¼	111½
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	97½	97½	97½
27 Boston&Me 5s '67	41¾	41	41¾
28 Boston&Me 4½s '61	37¾	37¼	37¾
11 Boston&Me 5s '55	42¼	41½	42¼
5 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104⅝	104½	104⅝
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72½	72½	72½
1 Bkly Un El 4s '50	80¾	80¾	80¾
6 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	109¼	109	109
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	101½	101½	101½
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	44	44	44
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	43	43	43
1 Bu R&P 4½s '57 ct reg	38½	38½	38½
26 Bush Term 5s '55	45¼	45	45
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	56	56	56
4 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101¼	100⅝	101¼
23 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	101¼	101	101¼
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102⅝	101½	102⅜
11 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	99¾	99¾	99¾
23 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	98	97⅝	97¾
39 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	97⅞	96¾	97⅞
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98	97	98
19 Can Nor 5½s '46	104⅛	103½	104⅛
4 Can Pac 4s '44	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Can Pac 5s '54	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	82	82	82
6 Can Pac 4½s '0	67¾	67½	67¼
58 Can Pac as perp	58	57⅝	58
2 Can C&O 4½s '61	107½	107½	107½
2 Carriers&Gen 5s '5	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4¾	4¾	4¾
14 Cen Pac 5s '60	57	56⅝	57
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73	73	73
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	19½	19	19
6 Cen RR NJ4s'87	17	16½	16½
5 Certain-td5½s '48	74	73¾	74
1 Champ P&F 4¾s'50	12¾	102¾	102¾
4 C&O 3½s '96 D	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s '63	102	101¾	102
38 Chi & Alton 3s '49	13	12½	13
4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	92	91⅞	92
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	86¼	86¼	86¼
28 CB&Q gen 4s '58	94	94	94
18 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104	103⅝	104
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99⅝	99½	99⅝
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 reg	95	95	95
1 Chi & Er Ill 5s '51	19½	19½	19½
20 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	19	19	19
20 Chic Gt West4s '59	22½	21½	22½
1 Chi I & L6s'66	5½	5½	5½
81 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	3	2⅞	3
10 CMSP 4½s '89C	28½	28½	28½
46 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	9⅛	8¾	9⅛
3 CM&SP gen 4s'89	28	28	28
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
11 Chi&NW 4¾s '87	16¼	16¼	16¼
32 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5	4¾	5
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	11	10½	11
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	11	10½	11
3 Chi&NW 4s '87	15½	15¼	15¼
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	56	56	56
13 CRI&P 4½s'52A	8	8	8
64 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3	3	3
5 C R I & P 4s '88	15	15	15
6 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	7½	7	7½
5 CT Hte&SE rfg5s'60	66½	66½	66½
19 C T H &2SE inc 5s'60	56¾	55½	55½
2 Ch Un Sta 4s'63D	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	104	103⅝	103⅝
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	102½	102	102
2 Ch&W Ind 4½s'62	93½	93½	93½
14 Ch&W Ind 4s'52	91	91	91
5 Childs Co 5s '43	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
2 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	104½	104½	104½
2 Cin Un Term 3⅜s'69	106¼	105¾	106¼
11 C C C&St L 4½s '77	60½	59¼	60½
66 C C C&StL 4s '90 StL	66	66	66

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	154.33	34.98	25.99
Net change	+3.59	+1.55	+.65
Previous close	150.84	33.43	25.34
1939 high	155.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 ClevUn Term 5½s'72	92¼	91¾	92¼
32 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	85½	84	85½
9 Clev Un Term4½s'77C	76⅞	76¾	76⅞
2 Col F&I 5s '43	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Col F&I 5s '70	73	72½	73
21 Col & So 4½s '80	40½	40¼	40¼
25 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
41 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103	102⅝	103
12 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	106	105⅝	106
67 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	120	119⅜	120
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105⅜	105¾
20 Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106⅛	106⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	104½	104½	104½
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	104	103⅞	104
35 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102¾	102⅝	102¾
5 Con Rys 4s '54	13½	13½	13½
5 Consum Pr 3¾s '65	106½	106½	106½
14 Consum Pr 3½s '70	105	104¼	105
16 Consum Pr 3½s '70	105	105	105
5 Consum Pr 3½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
22 Consum Pr 3¼s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Container 5s '43	99½	99½	99½
45 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	113	112½	112⅝
3 Crane Co 3½s '51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Cuba RR 7½s '46	48	47¾	48
1 Cuba RR 5½s '52	38½	38½	39
1 Dayton P & L 3½s '60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
39 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	65½	64⅜	65½
1 D G & E 5s '51	107	107	107
4 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 D & R G West 5s '78	7½	7½	7½
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
3 Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Dow Chem 3s '51	105	105	105
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108	108	108
62 Erie rfg 5s '67	17½	16¼	17¼
72 Erie rfg 5s '75	17½	16	17½
25 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25¼	24½	25¼
6 Erie cv 4s '53 A	23	21½	23
7 Erie cv 4s '53 B	23	22¾	23
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	51	51	51
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42 st	103¼	103¼	103¼
17 Firesto T & R 3½s '48	104¾	104½	104¾
71 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9½	9½	9½
7 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
10 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	62	61⅞	62
7 Francis Sug 6s '56	52	52	52
19 Gen Cable 5½s '47	101½	101½	101½
1 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	106	106	106
20 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	74¾	73⅝	74¾
8 Goodrich 4¼s '56	102¾	102½	102½
14 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98	97½	98
4 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	84¾	84	84
9 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	84¾	84	84
54 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105¾	104¾	105¾
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93	92¼	93
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	75	75	75
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	79	79	79
2 Hockg V 4½s '99	116	116	116
3 Houst Oil Tex 4¼s '54	96	96	96
17 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	40	39⅞	40
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48	48	48
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	75	75	75
33 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15	15	15
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
20 Ill Cen 4s '53	50¾	49⅞	50¾
18 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	52½	51⅝	52½
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	62	62	62
34 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	56	54¾	56
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	51¾	51	51¾
2 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	96½	96½	96½
6 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107	106¾	107
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
7 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	62	62	62
6 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
10 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	93	92½	93
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19	19	19
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	71¼	70¾	70¾
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	65½	64⅞	65½
3 IntPap 4s '55	92¼	92	92¼
3 Int Paper 5s '47	99	99	99
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	47¼	47¼	47¼
7 Jones&LaughSt4½s'61	93¼	93	93¼
8 Kanaw & Mich 4s '90	86	85	86
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36ct	33	32¾	32¾
8 K C Ga&So 5s '50	68¼	67¾	67¾
9 K C South 3s '50	64	64	64
1 K C Term 4s'60	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Kings Co Lt 5s'54	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Koppers Co 4s'51	99¾	99¾	99¾
15 Kresge Found 4s'65	104	104	104
1 Kresge Found 3½s'47	102½	102½	102½
3 Lac Gas 5½s'53	50½	50½	50½
3 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	50	49½	50
3 Lac Gas 5s'42	52	52	52
1 Lac Gas 5s'47	76½	76½	76½
9 L S & M 3½s'97	84	83¾	83¾
2 L S & M S 3½s'97 reg	80	80	80
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	59½	59½	59½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'74 st	30	30	30
1 Leh Val H Term 5s'54	49	49	49
5 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	52	52	52
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	21	21	21
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20¾	20½	20¾
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	19¾	19¾	19¾
32 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	19½	18⅞	19
1 Liggett & M 7s'44	124¾	124¾	124¾
14 Loews 3½s'46	99	98¼	99
3 Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Lorillard Co 7s'44	124¾	124¾	124¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	83¾	83⅜	83¾
1 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s'45	106	106	106
12 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90	89¾	90
5 Louis & N un 4s'40	100½	100½	100½
9 Manati Sug 4s'57	39	38½	39
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	65	65	65
1 McCrory Str 5s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
17 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	99	97⅝	99
3 MSP&SSMar5½s'49	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	5½	5¼	5½
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7½	7½	7½
12 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8	8	8
13 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	26½	25⅞	26
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11½	11	11½
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	23	23	23
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	37	36⅞	36⅞
15 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	22	22	22
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3½	3½	3½
2 Mo Pac 5s '65A	17¼	17	17
2 Mo Pac 5s '77F	17¾	17⅜	17¾
6 Mo Pac 5s '78G	17½	17½	17½
5 Mo Pac 5s '80H	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '81I	17½	17½	17½
4 Mo Pac gen 4s '78	5	5	5
19 Mob&O 4½s '77	28	27½	28
8 Monongah Ry 4s '60	103	102⅞	103
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	107	107	107
8 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98	97¾	97¾
22 Mor&Essex 4½s'55	45	44¼	44½
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	50	50	50
13 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	103¼	103	103¼
1 Nat Distill 3½s'49	100¼	100¼	100¼
124 Natl Steel 3s 65	99¼	99¼	99½
5 NJ Pow &L 4½s 60	108½	108	108½

Sears, Roebuck Sales Make High Record

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Sears, Roebuck & Company reported sales for the ninth period of its fiscal year, september 11 to October 8, were $62,505,149, the highest for any four weeks in the history of the company.

Sales were $12,690,331, or 25.5 per cent over the total for the like period a year ago and topped the company's previous four-week peak of $60,633,795, set during the Christmas season last year.

Sales for the first nine periods this year also reached an all-time peak, aggregating $424,692,866 from January 30 to October 8, an increase of $79,220,766, or 22.9 per cent over the corresponding 1938 period.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Walwrth 4s '55	62⅜	62	62⅜
1 Warner Bros 6s '48	82¾	82¾	82¾
10 Westch Lt 4½s '67	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Westn Md 5½s'77A	90	90	90
7 West Md 4s '52	85¼	85	85¼
10 Western Un 5s'51	75⅛	74⅛	75⅛
14 Western Un 5s'60	69¾	69½	69¾
6 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	97¼	96¾	96¾
29 Wis Cen 4s'49	101	100⅝	101
4 Wis Cen 4s'49 ct	19½	19	19½
5 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	18	18	18
8 Youngst S&T 4s'61	105	104¾	104¾
51 Youngst S&T 4s'48	103	102¾	102¾

Foreign Bonds

112½	111½	112½	112
8 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	50½	50⅛	50¼
11 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	71½	71½	71½
5 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	71½	71½	71½
3 Argentine 4½s'57	89	88⅜	88⅜
4 Argentine 4½s'71	82	81⅞	82
57 Australia 5s'55	68¼	68⅛	68¼
3 Australia 5s'57	68	68	68
15 Australia 4½s'56	64	63¾	63¾
2 Belgium 7s'55	88½	88½	88½
15 Belgium 6½s'49	86	85	85
8 Belgium 6s'55	86½	86	86
1 Brazil 8s'41	15	15	15
1 Brazil 8½s '27-57	15	15	15
2 Brisbane 6s'50	71½	71½	71½
1 Buen A 3s'84	40	40	40
10 Buen A 4½s&4s&s' 77	54	54	54
3 BuenA4¾s&4½s&Aug'76	53⅜	53¼	53¼
11 BuenA4¾s&4½s Apr '76	54	53⅞	54
40 Canada 5s '52	102¾	102½	102⅝
30 Canada 4s '60	94¼	93⅝	94¼
31 Canada 3¼s '61	87	86½	87
13 Canada 3s '67	84⅜	84⅛	84⅜
6 Canada 2½s '45	94¼	94	94¼
5 Canada 2s '44	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 ChileMtBk6½s'57Asd	10	10	10
1 Chile MtgBk6s '61	14½	14½	14½
3 Chile MtgBk6s'61asd	10	10	10
1 Chilean Mun 7s '58	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
6 Copenhag 5s '52	50½	50	50
1 Copenhag 4½s '53	47	47	47
1 CordobaCity7s'57 st	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 Cordoba Pr 7s '42	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Costa Rica 7s '51	19	19	19
15 Cuba 4½s '77	57	56½	56¾
56 Denmark 4s '42	67⅜	65	65
6 Denmark 5½s '55	61¼	61	61
20 Denmark 4½s '62	61¼	61	61
1 Finland 6s '45	76	76	76
7 Ger Gov 5½s '65	10½	10½	10½
3 Ger Govt 7s '49	13	12⅞	12⅞
3 GtCon&IPJap4½s'50	78	78	78
3 Ital Cr Cons 7s '47B	60	59¾	60
4 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	42	42	42
1 Italy 7s 1951	58½	58	58
10 Japan 6½s '54	78	78	78
7 Milan City 6½s '52	43	42½	43
9 Norway 4s '44	95¼	95	95¼
18 Norway 6s '43	95½	95	95½
21 Norway 4½s '56	82¼	82	82¼
11 Norway 4½s '65	77½	76¾	76¾
79 Norway 4s '63	75½	75¼	75¼
3 Orient Dev 5½s '53	55½	55	55½
9 Orient Dev 5½s '58	50	49½	50
9 Panama 5½s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Paulista Ry 7s '42	58	55	58
26 Peru 1st 4s '60	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
1 Peru Pub Ut 6s '60	74⅜	73⅝	74⅜
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	7	7	7
5 RYome 6½s'52	49½	49	49½
1 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Tokyo City 5s 52	37	37	37
1 Uruguay 3¾s&4¼s'79	41¼	41¼	41¼

Total today 6,861,000. Previous day 4,947,-150. Week ago 6,685,300. Year ago 6,970,400. Two years ago 20,770,000. Jan. 1 to date 1,634,103,450. Year ago 1,406,916,205. Two years ago 2,317,241,575.

Chicago Board

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	.85½	.86⅜	.85	.86¼	.84¼
May	.84½	.85½	.84⅛	.85¼	.83¼
July	.82⅛	.83½	.82⅛	.83⅜	.81⅜
		Corn			
December	.49⅞	.51¼	.49¾	.51	.49⅝
May	.52⅜	.53⅛	.52⅛	.54	.52⅛
July	.53¼	.55	.53¼	.55	.53
		Oats			
December	.34⅞	.35⅞	.34¼	.35¾	.34
May	.33⅞	.35¼	.33¾	.35⅛	.33⅜
July	.32	.33⅛	.31¾	.33⅛	.31½
		Rye			
December	.55	.55½	.54¾	.55½	.54⅜
May	.55¼	.55⅝	.54¾	.55⅝	.54⅜
July	.55¼	.55⅝	.54½	.55¼	.54⅜

Sugar Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y Mar No 3	2.13	2.14	2.10	2.11	2.11
Wld Mar No 4	1.81	1.83	1.79	1.80	1.81
Wld May No 4	1.83½	1.84	1.80	1.81	1.82

New York Curb

Quotations 2:55

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200 Aero Sup Mfg B	4	4	4
100 Ainsworth	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 Air Assoc (½)	8½	8½	8½
200 Air Investors	2	2	2
100 Air Inv cv pf	17½	17½	17½
100 Air Inv war	⅜	⅜	⅜
30 Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	99	98¾	98¾
10 Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	88½	88½	88½
50 Allied Prod (⅝g)	10½	10½	10½
800 Alum Co Am	136	133	136
100 Alum Co Am pf (6)	114	114	114
150 Alum Ltd (¼a)	95¾	95	95
10 Am Book (4)	44½	44½	44½
100 Am Box Board	8	8	8
200 Am Centrifugal	¾	¾	¾
400 Am Capital B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Am Cap pf (¾k)

Roosevelt on Refugees

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt's statement to the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee follows:

I am glad to welcome at the White House Lord Winterton, the Chairman; Sir Herbert Emerson, the Director; Mr. Myron Taylor, the Vice-Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee Representing the United States of America, the heads of missions of the Argentine Republic, Brazil, France and The Netherlands; and Mr. James G. McDonald, the Chairman of my Advisory Committee on Political Refugees.

I extend through you to the 32 Governments participating in the Intergovernmental Committee and to the private refugee organizations my appreciation for the assistance which has been given to refugees in the record since the meting at Evian. I hope the work will be carried on with redoubled vigor, and with more positive results.

Search for Haven

In March, 1938, it became clear to the world that a point had been reached where private agencies alone could no longer deal with the masses of unfortunate people who had been driven from their homes. These men, women and children were beating at the gate of any Nation which seemed to offer them a haven.

Most of these fellow human beings belonged to the Jewish race, though many thousands of them belonged to other races and other creeds. The flight from their countries of origin meant chaos for them and great difficulties for other Nations which for other reasons—chiefly economic — had erected barriers against immigration. Many portions of the world which in earlier years provided areas for immigration had found it necessary to close the doors.

Therefore, a year and a half ago I took the initiative by asking 32 Governments to co-operate with the Government of the United States in seeking a long range solution of the refugee problem. Because the United States through more than three centuries has been built in great measure by people whose dreams in other lands had been thwarted, it seemed appropriate for us to make possible the meeting at Evian, which was attended by Mr. Myron C. Taylor as my personal representative.

Organization Work

That meeting made permanent the present Intergovernmental Committee, and since that time this Intergovernmental Committee has greatly helped in the settling of many refugees, in providing temporary refuge for thousands of others and in making important studies toward opening up new places of final settlement in many parts of the world.

I am glad to be able to announce today that active steps have been taken to begin actual settlement, made possible by the generous attitude of the Dominican Government and the Government of the Philippine Commonwealth. This is, I hope, the forerunner of many other similar projects in other nations.

Furthermore, I am glad to note the establishment of a distinguished Anglo-American group of the co-ordinating foundation, which with the help of your committee will investigate the suitability of other places of settlement for immigrants.

Things were going well, although I must confess slowly, up to the outbreak of the war in Europe. Today we must recognize that the regular and planned course of refugee work has been of necessity seriously interrupted.

Changes Caused by War

The war means two things.

First, the current work must not be abandoned: it must be redirected. We have with us the problem of helping those individuals and families who are at the moment in countries of refuge and who for the sake of the world and themselves can best be placed in permanent domiciles during the actual course of the war without confusing their lot with the lot of those who in increasing numbers will suffer as a result of the war itself.

That I may call the short range program, and it presents a problem of comparatively small magnitude. In a moment you will see why I say, "comparatively small magnitude." At this moment, there are probably not more than two or three hundred thousand refugees who are in dire need and who must as quickly as possible be given opportunity to settle in other countries where they can make permanent homes.

This is by no means an insoluble task, but it means hard work for all of us from now on—and not only hard work but a conscientious effort to clear the decks of an old problem—an existing problem, before the world as a whole is confronted with the new problem involving infinitely more human beings, which will confront us when the present war is over. This last is not a cheerful prospect, but it will be the almost inevitable result of present conflicts.

Redoubled Effort Urged

That is why I specifically urge that this intergovernmental committee redouble its efforts. I realize, of course, that Great Britain and France, engaged as they are in a major war, can be asked by those Nations which are neutral to do little more than to give a continuance of their sympathy and interest in these days which are so difficult for them. That means that upon the neutral Nations there lies an obligation to humanity to carry on the work.

I have suggested that the current task is small in comparison with the future task. The war will come to an end some day; and those of us who are realists know that in its wake the world will face a refugee problem of different character and of infinitely greater magnitude.

Nearly every great war leaves behind it vast numbers of human beings whose roots have been literally torn up. Inevitably there are great number of individuals who have lost all family ties—individuals who find no home to return to, no occupation to resume—individuals who for many different reasons must seek to rebuild their lives under new environments.

Every war leaves behind it tens of thousands of families who for very many different reasons are compelled to start life anew in other lands.

Economic considerations may affect many thousands of families and individuals.

Post-War Problems

All we can do is to estimate on the reasonable doctrine of chances, that when this ghastly war ends there may not be 1,000,000 but 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 men, women and children belonging to many races and many religions, living in many countries and possibly on several continents, who will enter into the wide picture—the problem of the human refugee.

I ask, therefore, that as the second great task that lies before this committee, it start at this time a serious and probably a fairly expansive effort to survey and study definitely and scientifically this geographical and economic problem of resettling several million people in new areas of the earth's surface.

We have been working, up to now, on too small a scale, and we have failed to apply modern engineering to our task. We know already that there are many comparatively vacant spaces on the earth's surface where from the point of view of climate and natural resources European settlers can live permanently.

Some of these lands have no means of access; some of them require irrigation; most of them require soil and health surveys; all of them present in the process of settlement, economic problems which must be tied in with the economy of existing settled areas.

The possible field of new settlements covers many portions of the African, American, and Australasian portions of the globe. It covers millions of square miles situated in comparatively young republics and in colonial possessions or dominions of older nations.

Most of these territories which are inherently susceptible of colonization by those who perforce seek new homes, cannot be developed without at least two or three years of engineering and economic studies. It is neither wise nor fair to send any colonists to them until the engineering and economic surveys have resulted in practical and definite plans.

We hope and we trust that existing wars will terminate quickly; and if that is our hope there is all the more reason for all of us to make ready, beginning today, for the solution of the problem of the refugee. The quicker we begin the undertaking and the quicker we bring it to a reasonable decision, the quicker will we be able to say that we can contribute something to the establishment of world peace.

Challenge to Experts

Gentlemen, that is a challenge to the Intergovernmental Committee—it is a duty because of the pressure of need—it is an opportunity because it gives a chance to take part in the building of new communities for those who need them. Out of the dregs of present disaster we can distill some real achievements in human progress.

This problem involves no one race group—no one religious faith. It is the problem of all groups and all faiths. It is not enough to indulge in horrified humanitarianism, empty resolutions, golden rhetoric and pious words. We must face it actively if the democratic principle based on respect and human dignity is to survive—if world order, which rests on security of the individual, is to be restored.

Remember the words written on the Statue of Liberty, let us lift a lamp beside new golden doors and build new refuges for the tired, for the poor, for the huddled masses yearning to be free.

Germany's Attack in West Hints Loss of Peace Hope

(Continued from Page 1)

an outflanking movement through an attack via Holland and Belgium. This view is supported by reports of evacuations and large concentration of German troops continuing for sometime in the Districts of Aachen and Osnabrück.

The former is very near and commands entry into Belgium, while the latter is only 50 miles from the Dutch frontier and the hub of a German network of autoroads converging from Bremen and the northwest, from Hanover and Central Germany, and for six roads leading to and along the frontiers of Holland and Belgium.

Such mass action through Belgium and Holland would merely conform to original Schlieffer plan which Germany's Chief of the General Staff in the World War, Count Helmuth von Moltke, altered into an invasion of Belgium only. Presumably Germany today as in 1914 has fully prepared plans for action in these sectors, the only question being which one will finally receive Herr Hitler's approval.

Both Know Flanders Area

The temptation to wheel round into the Flanders plains may be too great for the German military commanders, particularly as they know this area so thoroughly. But so do the British. The great difference between 1939 and 1914 is that today this would be no surprise. In fact Germany would find not only British troops waiting in North France but also that Holland and Belgium are much better prepared than 25 years ago.

Herr Hitler's earlier aggressions in Central Europe led these two neutrals, while welcoming all of Germany's statement that their neutrality would be honored, to prepare for all eventualities. It is clear that both Belgium and Holland would fight if they or either were invaded. Belgium has a standing army of only 80,000 and Holland of 60,000, but the former could call up 80,000 and latter 500,000 trained reserves.

There is no comparison between Belgium's preparations today and its preparations in 1914. The army is better armed and has prepared defenses all along the German frontier, pillboxes, antitank obstacles, and underground forts like the Maginot line. In the East the fort of Liége is much stronger than 20 years ago, while there are also two other lines of forts, one north facing the Dutch frontier near Ostende and Antwerp, and to the southeast from Namur toward Luxemburg and the Moselle. The main bridges toward Germany have been mined, and Belgium, prepared to flood the district between the Meuse and the Dutch and German frontiers, it is estimated, could hold out at the Albert Canal until the Allies' help arrived. The canal, which is 50 yards wide in parts, has deep sloping banks and might render similar service to the Yser Canal in 1914.

Holland Defended by Dikes

Holland's main defense as always in its history is flooding. By opening dikes all of the east and northeast regions are convertible into a lake in a few hours. The new Meuse-Scheldt Canal would also prove to have strategic as well as economic value.

The German aim in invading the low countries is obvious. In addition to outflanking the Maginot Line it would bring them nearer England, supply unnumerable bases for submarines, and be a threat to Britain's command of the seas.

But it would be a long time before the Germans could get in such a happy position. One significant result of Germany's war against Poland is that it has enabled the Allies to take the initiative on the western front and make important preparations throughout their vast empires. The so-called lightning war which the Germans hoped for is a myth today.

German attempts at mass attacks on the lower Rhine present great difficulties since that fast-flowing river is practically impassable at this time of year and with so many bridges either mined or already blown up by the French.

Swiss Prepared for Action

Recent Swiss reports have mentioned German concentrations along the frontier from Basel to Schaffhausen. These have led Swiss authorities to take all precautions possible to resist a possible violation of Swiss neutrality in any main attacks on the French Jura district.

But the French feel confident that they could repulse any enemy attacks in this region across the Rhine near Basel or from Switzerland via Neuchâtel since the Jura area has strong natural defenses and powerful fortresses on all principal summits.

Violation of the neutrality of Switzerland, it is generally assumed, would only be effective if combined with an Italian attack upon France through Piedmont. But information to date indicates that Italy has no intention of changing its neutrality into an open alliance with Germany.

Reports from reliable neutral sources today support the information already given in The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 24 last, that Italy had a secret agreement with the Reich that it would not fight a war within three years in view of its losses in the wars in Ethiopia and Spain.

Newark Library Marks 50th Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Newark Public Library was observed here Oct. 17. Through an exhibit of photographs and old documents, the history of Newark libraries from the arrival of the first books with the colonists in 1666 is recounted.

The exhibit is on view in the main library building in Washington Street, and in addition, a special 32-page issue of "The Library," official journal of the institution, containing an extensive chronology of literary as well as library events in Newark, is in preparation.

The first free library here was opened Oct. 17, 1889, with the city appropriating $32,400 for the library's first year, during which it lent 330,810 books. In contrast, the number of books lent during 1938 was more than 2,500,000.

Against the 13,000 books of the original collection 50 years ago, there are now 600,000 books, 75,000 pamphlets, 750,000 pictures, and 20,000 maps.

Union and Chrysler Still Deadlocked

DETROIT (AP)—Still at variance on all of the principal points involved, representatives of Chrysler Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations resumed conferences Oct. 17 in an effort to settle the dispute which has kept more than 50,000 workers idle for a week.

Richard T. Frankensteen, union regional director, reported progress after the session, but said "no agreement has been reached on any point." Corporation spokesmen said they could see no change in the stalemate arising from an alleged "slow-down" in Chrysler's main Dodge plant.

The Union's demand for a voice in setting production speeds was presented at the conference, along with its request for a change in grievance procedure. Robert W. Conder, Director of Chrysler Labor Relations, said the Corporation's position that production standards were solely a function of the management remained unchanged.

Volunteer Knitters Asked To Use Brightest Colors

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gaily-colored yarns and brightly-checked flannels are invading precincts that once were reserved for khaki and olive drab.

Red Cross women volunteers, overflowing local chapters with offers to sew and knit, need not restrict their work to army colors as they did when working for this country's soldiers during the World War.

Recipients of the Red Cross garments this time will be civilian populations, and word has gone out that the more color the better for heart-sick refugees.

Georgia Workers Jam WPA Office

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Several hundred persons, many of them Negroes, thronged the seventh and eighth story office quarters of the Georgia Work Projects Administration Oct. 17 to reinforce appeals to Administrator Gay B. Shepperson for reinstatement in jobs.

John L. Donovan, who identified himself as a national committeeman of the Workers Alliance of America, said he was chairman of a committee of nine named to confer with the WPA officials.

"So many people came up that they will not meet with us just at the present," he said, "but they will meet with us before we leave."

Mr. Donovan estimated the crowd at 900. The protest, Mr. Donovan reported, is against the laying off of about "9,000 workers" in Fulton and Dekalb Counties, the Atlanta area, since the first of the year under the rule against more than 18 months' continuous service.

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LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Metropolitan District Commission, Parks Division. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for repairs to decking and wearing surface at the Aberjona Bridge, Mystic Valley Parkway, Winchester will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 p. m., Thursday, October 26, 1939. The wages paid to labor on this contract shall not be less than those prescribed by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries in accordance with Chapter 461, Mass. Acts of 1935, and set forth in a schedule of minimum wages in the contract. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of the contract and specifications and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of $200. Copies of the form of contract and specifications and plan can be obtained at the office of the Director of Park Engineering, 20 Somerset Street, Boston. A deposit of $2 with the Financial Secretary, Room 603, will be required for the plan and pamphlet and if the plan is returned with a bid or the plan and pamphlet are returned before the bids are opened, this deposit will be refunded, otherwise it shall be forfeited. The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth.

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WALTER BARKER
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For Good Groceries and Provisions
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The New Rodex Models are More Charming than ever.
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Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
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FINLEY & BABER
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ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Cliftons CHOCOLATES
are chocolates of outstanding quality
Obtainable at the Clifton shops in Manchester and district. Also Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, Carlisle, etc.

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CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
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COAL and COKE
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Foot Comfort and Fashion
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HARVEST OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IS GATHERED FOR YOUR WINTER STORE CUPBOARDS
Sigarro Stores — Tele. Oswestry 120

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For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's at Reasonable Prices
TEL. 3931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

J. E. NUTHALL
Practical Watch & Clock Maker
60A, Yorkshire Street — Tel. 3489
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WOLSELEY
Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
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ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

Fresh Home Made Chocolates
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Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe, George Street off High Street
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BROOMHILL
For High Class
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Moderately Priced

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Distinctive Decorations and Furniture
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Britain's Best
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E. A. STEVENSON, Ltd.
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MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Cafe
FOR HIGHEST QUALITY
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Extend a Very Cordial Invitation to Visitors to
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Their Store at Convenience
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You would be very snug in a new fur coat for the winter. There are beauties, most reasonably priced at
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The Steam Laundry (Wakefield) Ltd.
Will call for your Washing or Dry Cleaning
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SIMPSONS MASCOT SHOE STORE
Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
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C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
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RADIO and
Everything in Music
CHAS. R. COE The Pianoforte Expert
14 Cross Square, Wakefield

Scotland

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When in Edinburgh Visit
BONDY 7a Queen Street
if you want anything unusual and attractive for
Gifts and Wedding Presents
Exclusive Designs in Glass, Pottery, Lamps and Modern Novelties. Antiques and Reproductions.

Views of Edinburgh—2/6 per book
D'Oyleys, Serviettes and Sandwich Papers.
Have your address die stamped or printed
Large selection of Notepapers, Writing Blocks, etc., always in stock.
Macfarlane & Dickson
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25-27 Castle Street, EDINBURGH

NEW SEASON'S HEATHER HONEY
Geo. Gibson & Co
BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
Tel. 25146-7 44 Queensferry St.

"CASTLE SERIES"
PICTURE POST CARDS
the first published and still the best.
Purely Edinburgh manufacture.
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SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
(Continued)

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SHOES for The Open Road, The School, The House, The Office
Bairds
14-19 South Bridge, Edinburgh
Branches throughout the City.

WILLIAM ORR LTD.
(Incorporating James Wilson, Ltd.)
Purveyor of
High-Class Butcher Meat
By Appointment to King George V.
Game of every kind in its Season. Ham and Bacon from noted curers. Sausage and Haggis maker and every kind of cooked meats made on the premises.
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TELEGRAMS "SHEEP EDINBURGH"

GLASGOW

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FURWEAR
Attractive New Creations in Furs and Fur Garments are now being shown
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See the
FASHIONS
For the Coming Season
at
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See the latest in style and colour . . . see the newest of designs in Coats, Frocks and Millinery . . . see the "Special value" prices which make Treron's first for fashions.
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HAIR MATTRESSES
CLEANED AND RE-MADE INTO SPRING INTERIOR IN SUPER DAMASK TICK
6ft. 6in.x3ft. 65/- 6ft.x4ft. 75/- 6ft. 6in.x4ft. 6in. 95/-
'Phone Central 949, or, on receipt of p. c. motor will lift and return mattresses.
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
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Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
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of All Descriptions
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Why Watch Your Coal Allowance Go Up in Smoke . . . !
INSTAL A MODERN FIREPLACE!
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We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
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RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
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226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
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HELENSBURGH

Typewriters for Sale
STANDARD and PORTABLE
The Commercial Bureau
(E. NORMAN)
88 West Clyde Street, HELENSBURGH
TEL. 95
Typewriting and Duplicating. Typewriter Repairs and Cleaning

Daily Features Page

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Proposal?

"So your dad offered you a diamond ring, but you didn't want it?"

"No, but on the other hand, from you I would."

The Law

Mother: "Dorothy, you have disobeyed mother by racing around and making a noise. Now you shan't have that piece of candy."

Father (entering a few minutes later): "Why so quiet, little one?"

Dorothy: "I've been fined for speedin'."—Forward.

On the Square

"Been fishing?"

"Yep."

"Catch anything?"

"A 150-pounder."

"Well, I pulled in a lamp, and believe it or not, it was still lit when I brought it up."

The other looked at him for a while, and then said, "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll take 50 pounds off my fish, and you blow the light out on your lamp."

Not Far to Go

Hiram walked four miles over the hills to call on the girl of his dreams. For a long time they sat silent on a bench by the side of her log-cabin home; but soon the moon had its effect, and Hiram sidled closer to her and picked up her hand.

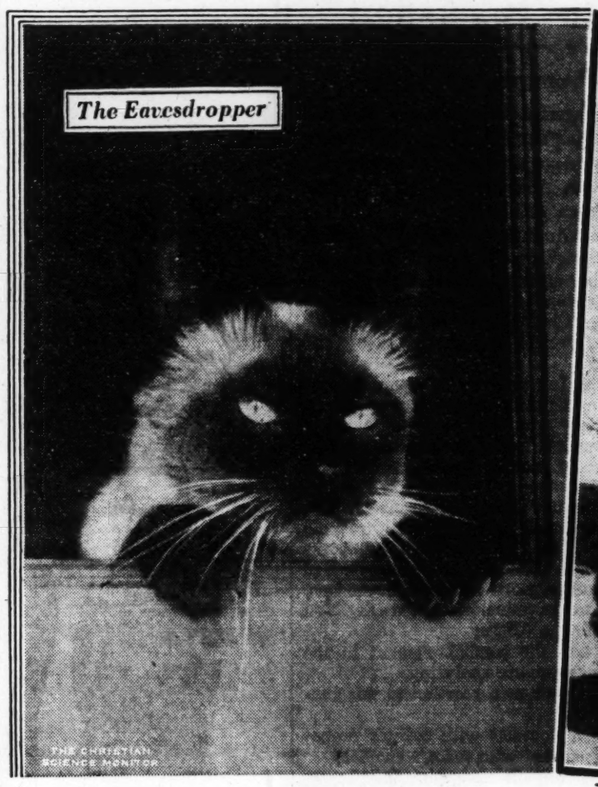
"Mary," he began, "I've got a good clearin' over thar an' a team an' wagon an' some hawgs an' cows an' I cal-late on buildin' a house an'——"

Here he was interrupted by Mary's mother, who had awakened.

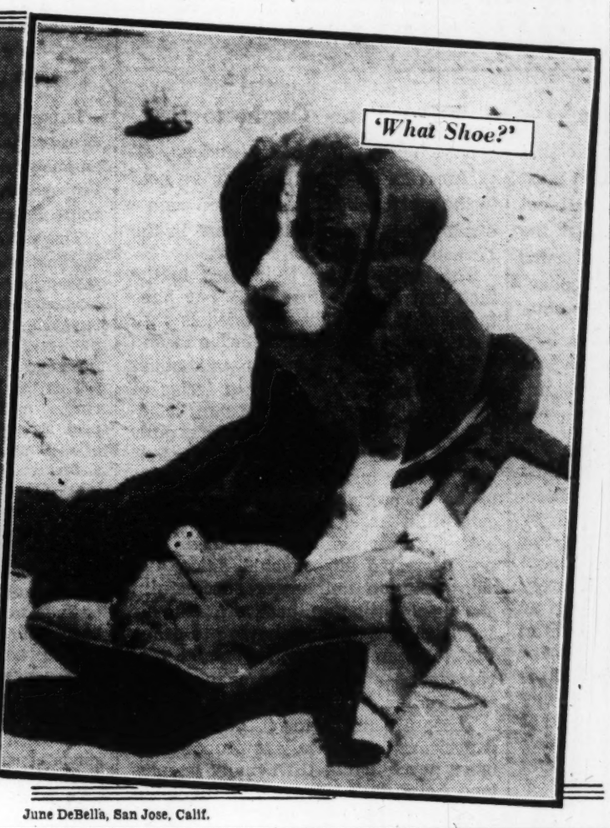
"Mary!" she called in a loud voice. "Is that young man thar yit?"

Back came the answer: "No, ma, but he's gittin' thar."—Pickup.

The Eavesdropper



'What Shoe?'



Monitor Camera Club from Lieut. Harry E. Riesberg, Hollywood, Calif. June DeBella, San Jose, Calif.

Little Chauncey

"No thanks—for that price I must insist on a genuine rock!"

Tomato Rubber

Italians, who have found a way to make artificial rubber out of tomato peels, figure that Italy could make 2,000 tons of this rubber a year without drawing heavily on the tomato crop.

Daily Quotation

ALL of us are always going to do better tomorrow, and we would too, if only we started today.—ANON.

Freedom of Speech

When Timoleon, the Corinthian, had freed the Sicilians and the Syracusans from the tyrants that oppressed them, one Demenetus, a busybody demagogue, speaking before the public assembly of the people, made bold to accuse Timoleon of committing certain misdeeds while he was general in the army.

The people were amazed at hearing such a bold accusation, and looked for their deliverer to visit stern punishment upon the rash Demenetus. But Timoleon only laughed and exclaimed: "I thank the gods for granting this man that thing I have so often begged of them in my prayers, which was that I might see the Syracusans have full liberty to say what they pleased."

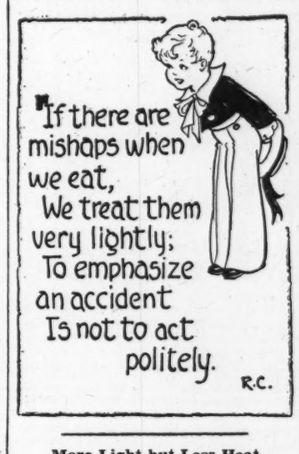
In delight, the people applauded this generous speech, and the carping critic retired in great confusion.

Brevities

Washington Post: "A number of yes-men in Hollywood have been discharged recently."—Movie magazine. We wish the banks would give them employment.

Detroit News: Grim: The Indians of Saskatchewan must hereafter make their own birch bark souvenirs for the tourist trade, the war having cut off Czech imports.

Manly Manners



More Light but Less Heat

The North and South Poles actually receive 65 more hours of sunlight in a year than the equator does. This is accounted for by the fact that the earth's atmosphere refracts the sun's rays, causing the sun to be visible even when it is beneath the horizon.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

What Man Really Is

Chicago

As her last chore for the day, a housewife stepped into the back porch of her flat to put out the milk bottle. As she opened the door a boy dashed by and up the stairs to the flat above. In hot pursuit came another boy, who very nearly bumped into the housewife.

"Why, what is the matter?" she exclaimed as the boy appeared in the light from the opened door, his face livid and his hands clenched.

"He called me a bad name!" said the boy, his eyes flashing.

"But you are not that, and even though he called you that, it doesn't make you one," said the housewife.

Quickly, anger left the boy's face and a look of enlightenment came instead. "Why, that's right. Of course I'm not. What he says can't change me a bit."

He stood thinking for a moment, then, as though he had just been given something very nice, said, "Thank you very much." Then he straightened his cap and ran down the stairs.

Odds and Ends

Holland's Canals

Amsterdam, often called the Dutch Venice, is built on 90 islands.

What's the Hurry?

Jupiter rotates faster than any other planet, the length of its day being less than 10 hours.

And They Do!

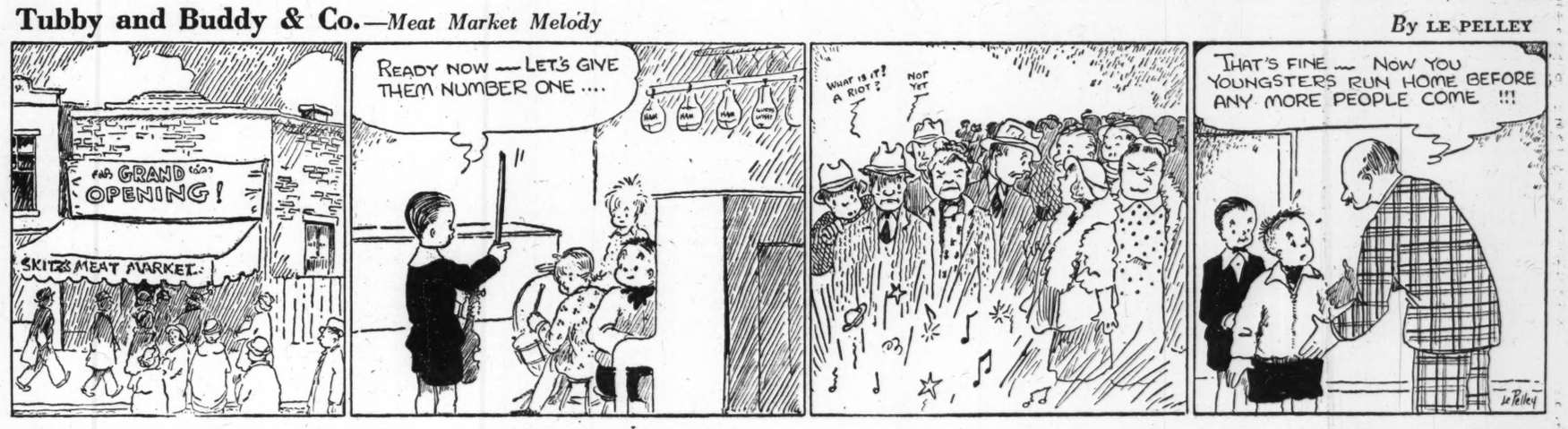
No fewer than 2,800 persons, scattered all over the world, are authorized to sign checks on the United States Treasury.

A Verse for Today . . .

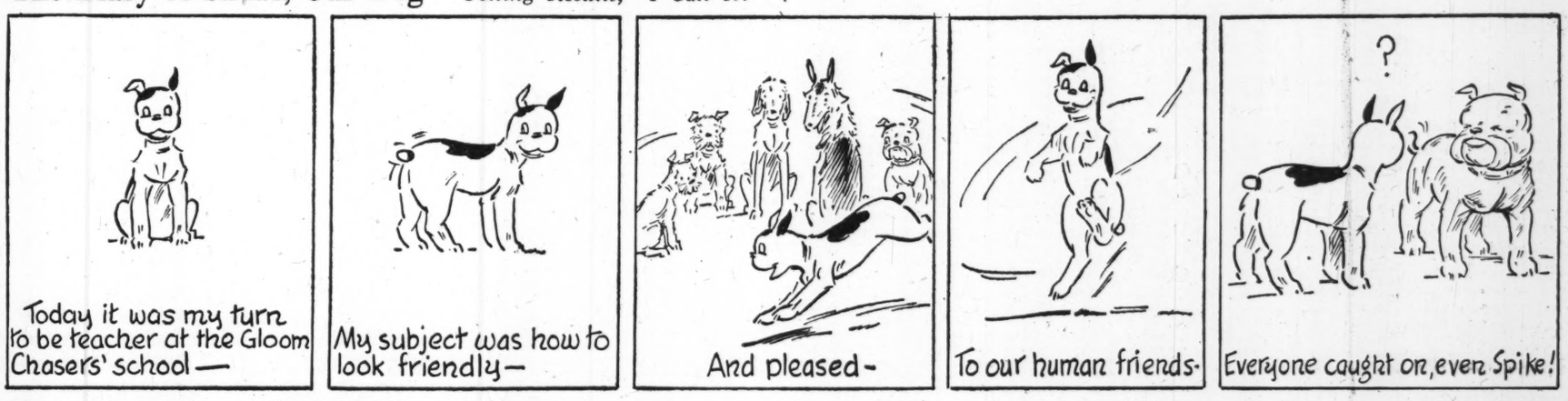
If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.—ROM. 12:18.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Meat Market Melody*

By LE PELLEY

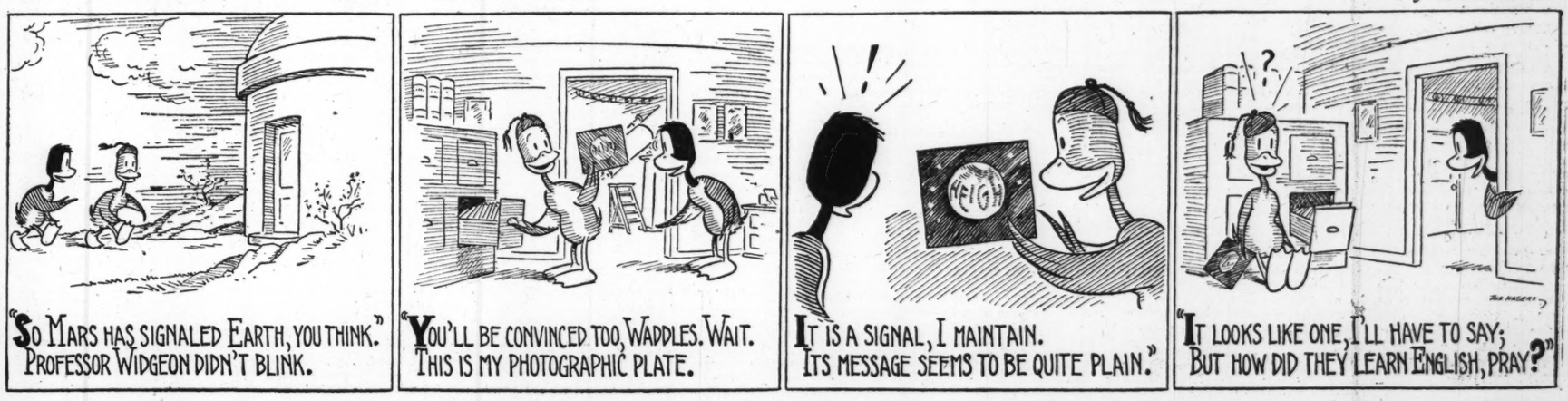

GRAND OPENING!
SKITZ'S MEAT MARKET
READY NOW — LET'S GIVE THEM NUMBER ONE ....
WHAT IS IT? A RIOT?
NOT YET
THAT'S FINE — NOW YOU YOUNGSTERS RUN HOME BEFORE ANY MORE PEOPLE COME !!!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Getting Results," I Call It!*


Today it was my turn to be teacher at the Gloom Chasers' school—
My subject was how to look friendly—
And pleased-
To our human friends.
Everyone caught on, even Spike!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Answer Me That!*

By THE HAGERS


"SO MARS HAS SIGNALED EARTH, YOU THINK." PROFESSOR WIDGEON DIDN'T BLINK.
"YOU'LL BE CONVINCED TOO, WADDLES. WAIT. THIS IS MY PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATE.
IT IS A SIGNAL, I MAINTAIN. ITS MESSAGE SEEMS TO BE QUITE PLAIN."
"IT LOOKS LIKE ONE, I'LL HAVE TO SAY; BUT HOW DID THEY LEARN ENGLISH, PRAY?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Isolationist Imperialism

Colonel Lindbergh's statement that sooner or later the United States must "demand the freedom of this continent and its surrounding islands from the dictates of European power," was quickly interpreted in the "sooner" sense. Senator Lundeen of Minnesota, one of the extremer isolationists, proposed that the United States seize as payments for the war debts "surrounding islands" in the Caribbean that belong to Great Britain.

We hope Canadian, English, French and Latin-American friends whose territories might appear threatened by this isolationist imperialism will not take it too seriously. They may note that American newspapers immediately denounced the Lindbergh statement as "warmongering" or "Hitlerism" and the Lundeen plan for conquest without a "shot fired" was compared to Moscow's demands on Latvia and Finland. They must know that the vast majority of Americans would uphold Canada's right to "prefer the Crown of England to American independence."

Regret rather than anger will be the feeling of anyone who knows the history of similar proposals.. The fact is that Colonel Lindbergh and Senator Lundeen—experts in aviation and farm-labor questions, respectively—have gotten beyond their depth. They will not be followed by any important section of American opinion in such excursions into power politics.

But there is a warning in the incident for Americans and for others who seek to understand American opinion. For it discloses how easily the kind of thinking which seeks to build a Chinese wall around American interests and ideals can drift into imperialism, racialism, and aggression.

Colonel Lindbergh rightly warned against a meddling expansiveness which would make promises America cannot support. But to us the greater danger today is a self-centeredness which is naturally grasping and a self-righteousness which forgets the rights of others.

Rewards of Service

The small sum left by the late Joseph A. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia, £836, which at the current rate of the Australian pound is the equivalent of about $2,675, is welcome evidence that there are political leaders who approach their high office with no thought of self-enrichment.

Perhaps France, among the democratic countries, has been conspicuous for its Chief Executives who have personally preferred to live in humble style. A notable example was Emile Loubet, President during the Dreyfus case, who was a man of humble means and habits. His successor, Armand Fallières, of peasant stock, could be seen after retirement tending his little southern vineyard. Poincaré, though comfortably provided for, lived modestly and never travelled by limousine if a railroad was available.

In Britain, tradition has usually set the Prime Minister among the possessing classes. Lloyd George, Liberal wartime premier and originally a provincial reformer, was an exception. So was Ramsay MacDonald, first Labor Prime Minister.

American Presidents, while enjoying the financial advantages offered in their newly developed country, have by no means consistently maintained themselves in affluence. President Washington began as almost the wealthiest landowner in the United States, with tens of thousands of acres and hundreds of slaves. Yet as a result of the war he had to borrow money to settle his debts and pay his traveling expenses to New York, when elected President. Jefferson, owner of 10,000 acres, ended his career in straitened circumstances. Jackson and McKinley both knew the meaning of hard times.

Democracy, more than any other form of government, has set up lofty principles by which its actions are constantly being measured. Yet in calling upon large numbers of citizens, the temptation to self-interest and self-enrichment is considerable. The example set by public-spirited leaders of the type of Mr. Lyons is therefore a vital contribution to the integrity and survival of democratic ideals.

An armchair was given to a retiring postman, who walked 405,000 miles during twenty-seven years of delivering mail in England. Wouldn't a pair of walking shoes have been more appropriate for the postman's holiday?

Only forty-four—or thirty-seven—more days till Thanksgiving.

What Autos Ought to Be

New York is fortunate—indeed, all of America is—that there can be held in the metropolis on the Hudson such a display as is taking place there in the 1940 annual automobile show.

The good fortune is implicit in the fact that manufacturers do not have to cover their bright new models with field-gray armor plate in order to find a buyer. Instead, they can talk about styling and about safety in terms of brakes. The new sealed-beam headlights need not be hooded for blackouts. Fluid drive or overdrive transmissions will master any roads that are likely to be encountered without requiring caterpillar treads on the wheels for battlefield terrain. Ride stabilizers will not be tested out on shell-holes, and salesmen can emphasize successfully the air-conditioning that warms the air inside the car without having to prove that the frame will mount enough machine guns or anti-tank guns to make a wide radius outside uninhabitable.

These are not items to boast about. Americans, as a race, are probably no more peace-loving than many peoples who have been drawn into the holocaust of war in Europe and Asia. The blessings of peace are something for which to be profoundly grateful. May the area widen in which production can be for convenience and comfort and the improvement of mankind, instead of for destruction.

Ham and Eggs Taxes

Through release of a statement made at a White House press conference on August 26, 1938, all doubt has been removed as to the position of President Roosevelt on California's Thirty-Dollars-Every-Thursday plan. In this statement, published in The Christian Science Monitor October 11, Mr. Roosevelt went to the heart of the so-called ham-and-eggs proposal. He said plainly that the plan involves a transactions tax, since approximately $1,000,000,000 a year as required to pay $30 every Thursday to an estimated 600,000 citizens over fifty years of age would have to come from the two-cent stamps applied once a week to the warrants.

Of course, there might be transactions within a week on which no tax would be paid but the President is definitely right in saying that a transactions tax is involved. For no one would pay the weekly tax on the warrants except to get business. And, if anyone took a $1-warrant and held it a week he would in effect offer a 2 per cent discount or pay a 2 per cent tax on his transaction.

Advocates of the plan say the tax would come out of new or extra business. But what assurance is there that such transactions would be extra or new business? Could a grocer say, I will accept warrants from new customers or for sales above the usual amount I sell to old customers, but I will not accept them for debts and for the usual run of business? Would not the warrants—if accepted—simply collect a tax on much business now conducted by currency or credit which would cease to function?

The belief that there would be new business out of which the $1,000,000,000 could be obtained for warrant stamps is an assumption. And when it is understood that $1,000,000,000 is one-quarter of California's annual income it may be seen that Thirty-Dollars-Every-Thursday may mean for the people of the State, not only a transactions tax, but as President Roosevelt said: "A 25 per cent income tax on everybody."

Pet Balloons

It is strange how quickly people will make a pet of almost anything—barrage balloons, for example. The fact that London districts have each a special balloon assigned to them has placed these giant things quite definitely in the category of pets.

Barrage balloons are gentle creatures. People say they are beautiful too. In the early morning and at sunset they glow rosily; after dark they are like elongated moons, a hundred lesser lights ruling the night. By day they are polished silver, poking their blunt noses into the wind and showing which way it is blowing.

Resolutely they maintain their positions, and then, as if by common consent, the whole collection comes down. At one moment the silver bodies are massed above the city, the next they are gone, and turning a corner, one comes abruptly upon a gigantic object with inflated sides and deflated tail, resting unconcernedly. Passers-by often pause on the pavement to admire—and to think how remarkably well their own pet balloon is looking.

The Bookshelf

Propaganda Analysis

Impropaganda, one is inclined to call it, after reading THE FINE ART OF PROPAGANDA, an analysis prepared for the Institute for Propaganda Analysis (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $1.50).

This penetrating little volume is part of the Institute's campaign of insulating the susceptible against phrases whose appeal is chiefly emotional. It presents a most interesting experiment in teaching a literate public to protect itself from abuse of its literacy.

This the Institute would accomplish by employing sign language such as would appeal strongly to the proverbial honesty of an American Indian. By familiarity with a few signs readers may soon learn to label (1) "name calling" ; (2) "glittering generalities" ; (3) "transfer" ; (4) "testimonial" ; (5) appeal to "plain folks" ; (6) "card stacking" ; (7) "band wagon" ; all these being tools of a trade full of tricks. You need never have had a lesson in your life, it's that easy. You begin with the ABC's:

"Ascertain the conflict element in the propaganda you are analyzing. . . .

"Behold your own reaction to this conflict element. . . .

"Concern yourself with *today's* propaganda associated with *today's* conflicts.

"Doubt that your own opinions are your very own. . . .

"Evaluate, therefore, with the greatest care, *your own propagandas*. . . .

"Find the facts before you come to any conclusion. . . .

Who is this propagandist? How is he trying to influence our thoughts and actions? . . .

"Guard always, finally, against omnibus [carry-all] words."

Having studied the ABC's and learned the sign language, the reader is ready to follow an expert analysis of expert propaganda. The editors of this volume have chosen addresses by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin to train the seeing eye in the detection of appeals which may or may not be valid. Into the text of these are inserted at auspicious moments the symbolisms intended to aid in the detection of subtleties of persuasion to which so many of us surrender our logical selves.

No more timely a volume could have appeared in the late summer of 1939 than "The Fine Art of Propaganda." It may not quite please the public information offices of governments now at war for "order and freedom" , or those fighting for "justice and the right to existence" . And it is quite true that the obsessive skepticism which may be induced by a sudden introduction to propagandists' methods could in itself be exploited by clever propagandists who would remove resistance to overt wrongdoing by insisting that others are doing likewise covertly . The serious student of propaganda will soon learn, however, that mere disbelief, like patriotism, is not enough. C. W. M.

Pleased

Mr. Hawkins Takes a Walk

Mr. Hawkins moved his chair across the porch into the path of the last band of the pale autumn sun. From where he sat he could hear the pleasant clatter in the kitchen where Anne and her mother were washing the supper dishes.

It was a fine time of year, he thought, a time of harvest and renewal, of color and clearness. A faint wind blew down the street and scurried a few yellow leaves down by the gate where Junior and his friend Stymie bent over the intricate problem of a bicycle clutch. Their voices, young and strident, drifted up the path to Mr. Hawkins, moving him into the devious paths of memory.

Anne came and sat by his feet. She surveyed the boys' absorbed backs with the disdain of her six feminine years.

"Boys are silly," she observed to Mr. Hawkins, "always bothering about bicycles."

Mr. Hawkins thought, with some regret, that in a few years she would think fooling with bicycles less silly. Even boys, themselves, would seem less and less silly with the years. He smiled at her golden curls.

"That's Roger," Feminine-like, she changed the subject without warning.

Mr. Hawkins looked across the drive. A boy of ten or more stood near the hedge watching Stymie and Junior. "Roger?" he wanted to know.

"They are the new family," said Anne, proud of her knowledge of neighborhood gossip. "Junior and Stymie don't like him."

* * *

Mr. Hawkins was interested. "Why?" He let his eyes wander from the two crouched figures to the slight lonely one beyond the fence.

"Junior," Anne informed her father, "says he isn't regular." She was glad of an audience and she had no intention of losing it. "He's as old as Junior and Stymie and he's a grade behind." She smoothed her dress over her knees. "I like him," she observed with candor. "*He's* not so silly."

The light had begun to fail now, and down at the end of the drive the street lamp sputtered into life. Mr. Hawkins rose. The chill in the air deepened. "Come on," he said to Anne.

They sauntered across the side lawn. The figure by the hedge hadn't moved. "Hello, Roger," called Anne.

"Oh, hello, say—" His voice trailed into the air around Mr. Hawkins.

"We were on the way down to see how the boys were coming with the broken clutch," announced Mr. Hawkins. He looked briefly toward the street. "Care to join us?" he finished carelessly.

They waited while the silence hovered. There was an unseen battle being fought about them. An old phrase, "safe in the noise of battle," ran through Mr. Hawkins' mind. Then, "Gee," said Roger, "I'd like to."

"They're only boys," repeated Anne indifferently.

Stymie and Junior had moved the bicycle on the sidewalk under the street lamp. The light funneled a circle of brightness about them.

"How's the repair job?" inquired Mr. Hawkins.

Junior said: "Awful." Stymie shook his head. "We got it apart all right" (he was obviously discouraged), "and we found out where it was wrong but it won't go together again." He appealed to Mr. Hawkins. "Maybe you—"

Mr. Hopkins shrugged. "Not me," he said, "never could drive a nail straight." He changed the subject. "This is Roger," he told Junior and Stymie.

"Hi!" They both raised their heads briefly, turning at once back to the wheel.

* * *

Roger moved into the circle of light. "I wonder," he began, and perhaps only Mr. Hawkins really knew how much the words cost the eager young voice, "I wonder," he said, "if I could help. I've fooled some with bikes and—"

They moved instinctively back. Roger stooped and the three heads, two dark and one light, were close together now. The new boy's long brown fingers moved among the loose parts. Mr. Hawkins thought of a movie he had once seen of a vase broken to bits and reassembled before his eyes. They had the wheel standing now. Stymie got on and rode around the circle.

"Sure works!" he laughed briefly.

Junior started to mount and hesitated. He looked across at Roger. "Care to try it?" he asked. Roger nodded his head and smiled.

Mr. Hawkins started back up the drive.

"Well," reflected Anne, "I don't suppose Roger will talk to me much any more."

No martyr ever faced vicissitude with greater philosophic calm—and overcame it.

"He has a sister," she added. "She's O. K., too." JOHN RITCHEY

North . . South . . East . . West

A Truce in Politics

By Frank L. Perrin

Contrary to accepted or established precedent, there is lack of activity in the camps of the two great political parties in the United States. It is not entirely amiss to suggest, in this season of quiet along the main fronts, that there is lacking that leadership which in years past enthused and energized the people of all classes and conditions, and inspired loyalties which could not always be explained or justified. There is the possibility, likewise, that there is a dearth of important issues demanding attention and solution. What, actually, is there to cause serious division among those who seek only a sensible course and a reasonable method of returning to industrial, economic, and social sanity and establishment? Only an astute politician can convince a majority of the people of the United States that he, to the exclusion of all others, can lead them by some devious and undisclosed byway into the land of his dreams and imaginings.

If this is the fact it follows that in the approaching national campaign it will be discovered that all party lines are shattered. The paramount issue will be that which will insure, not continued experimentation, but a return to the fundamentals of representative government, nationally and in the States. Platforms which attract by their logic and convince by their promises will not convince or persuade a majority of the American voters.

To the casual student and observer it appears at the moment that never, since the year 1876, in the campaign in which Tilden opposed Hayes, has the independence of the individual voter been so clearly indicated. There is a revolt against partisanship and against partisan or personal domination. There is a demand for economy in government. There is resentment against bureaucratic rule and political favoritism.

* * *

These revulsions are not new in politics. There is no novelty about them. We have always "viewed with alarm" or "pointed with pride." But now there are indications of general alarm and resentment because of the suggestion that some emergency may be accepted as justifying the demand for a "third term." There are few who feel that impulse to "point with pride" to anything that has been accomplished by political leadership in recent years or months. The result is that there are but few, comparatively speaking, who are anxious to volunteer in the ranks of either of the older political parties for service during the 1940 offensive.

It would be wise and helpful, and it would be measurably progressive, if it were possible to discover some method by which the forces of good could be united and the desire of this great unattached majority be expressed in the decision to be rendered a year hence. The need is that a common and reasonable basis of understanding be reached long in advance of day when the votes are cast. It is not enough that those who refuse longer to be allied with factions which misrepresent them fail to vote. There must be an affirmative and voluntary espousal of that means which will produce the result hoped for.

* * *

Today a somewhat paradoxical condition exists. Leaders in both the chief political camps are strangely, and possibly unwisely, awaiting the decision of the President as to his course in 1940. There are much bigger and more important things to be considered. It is hardly to be imagined that the emergencies of the war in Europe will determine or greatly affect the internal policies of the United States next year more than they do at present. Our program need not be shaped to deal, a year or four years hence, with affairs which will minimize the importance of the task we must accomplish here at home.

In the campaign of 1876, it will be remembered by some, as it is known to students of history, the demand for actual reform resulted in what many still insist was the election of Samuel J. Tilden as President. The election went to Rutherford B. Hayes, who was popularly regarded as the political successor of President Grant. This internal revolution, politically speaking, coming so soon after the end of the Civil War, indicates the practical possibility of similar action now and next year. There is no entrenched political power or dynasty anywhere in a democracy that cannot be overturned. The American people have only to realize their strength, and the emergency, to make even an unorganized coalition of voters effective in the hour of great need.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Samaritan Saved Him

In order to avoid participation in war it is not necessary to turn a deaf ear to obligations that rest upon nations as well as on individuals. . . .

"And a certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho." He was attacked, robbed and injured. A Pharisee saw him, but crossed the road and averted his eyes. A Levite passed him by. But a Samaritan succored him, saved him; "which now of these three was neighbor unto him that fell among thieves?"

"Then said Jesus unto him, Go thou and do likewise." Every attempt to avert war is a movement to keep out of war. If there is no war one cannot get into it.—*Salt Lake Tribune*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Wide Horizon

'Blitzkrieg's' First Success

By Capt. Wallace F. Safford

What happened in Poland astonished those who knew only the World War. To them, German strategy was completely unorthodox. The invaders largely ignored the Polish armed forces, violating the Napoleonic maxim of "seeking the enemy's army to destroy it." The swift-moving German columns avoided combat in order to strike at the Polish lines of communications, at their bases.

How different from the Great War, when the diversion of considerable forces and the delay incident to reducing the Belgian fortresses cost the Germans an early victory! The lesson learned by the High Command was that if those forts had simply been surrounded and contained, in time their food and ammunition would have been exhausted, and they would have fallen.

In the realm of tactics, this plan was long in being recognized. Ludendorff first enunciated it clearly in his plan of "soft spot" methods for the March, 1918, offensive. The leading elements were to seek out the weak points and lead the supporting troops as far as possible along the lines of least resistance. Curiously enough, he himself failed to carry out his theory in practice. He dissipated a large part of his reserves in efforts to redeem tactical failures against stubborn defenses. Allied resistance had time to stiffen, and the "putsch" was stopped.

* * *

The war of movement against the Poles had characteristics of the American Civil War with its many cavalry raids, cutting lines of communication, capturing supply trains, destroying arsenals and bases. On a grand scale, there was General Sherman's march to the sea. This was through the heart of the Confederacy, disrupting its entire source of supplies, and hastening the collapse of the South. That was the model for the Germans.

On a lesser scale, against poorly armed and ill-equipped forces, the same measures had had limited employment in Ethiopia and in Spain. Instead of cavalry, the Italians had used fast-moving mechanized columns. Generally, these actions had been successful. The lack of roads and the rugged terrain had hampered these movements in Abyssinia. Scarcity of motor transport in Spain, at least at the beginning, had held down the number and size of such operations. But the Germans had studied them.

Modern armies, unable to live off the country, have ever been tied to their bases by their lines of communications. Technical developments have constantly complicated warfare by tremendously increasing the huge quantities of ammunition, food, gasoline, oil, forage, material, and equipment which armies use daily. Deprived of these, through severance of its lines of communication or destruction of its base, an army would soon become powerless.

The German strategy, therefore, was to drive through to the greatest possible depth, each of the many motorized columns seeking the routes where the going was easiest. The leading elements in each column evaded the Polish troops in its path in order to strike at the bases and the communications. The supporting troops, also pushed forward with speed, isolated and encircled the various bodies of Polish troops.

* * *

The only danger was that the motorized columns' vital needs in ammunition, food, and, above all, gasoline and oil, might be cut off by the Poles. But since Russia invaded Poland from the East as soon as the German invasion was well under way, the High Command succeeded in a risky venture. Because they would have to capitulate eventually, large forces of the Polish army were left almost unengaged at Kutno, at Warsaw, at Radom, at Tomaszow, as the German mechanized columns slid around them with throttles wide open and vanished into Poland. The Poles heard the Germans were well in their rear at Lodz, at Warsaw, at Radom, at Sandomierz, at Lwow, at Brest-Litovsk, and they were bewildered.

At the outset, the Germans had secured complete domination of the air. They could see every move made by the Poles, but the Poles could not reconnoiter the Germans. The speed with which all elements of the German army moved trapped Polish forces, cutting them off from all contact with their neighbors, with their G. H. Q., and with their supplies. Before the Poles could even prepare a counter-blow, the Germans were defeating them in detail.

The Polish strategy had been that of the "defensive-offensive." It contemplated retiring to a defensive line, under cover of troops which would retard the German advance, and then launch a general counter-offensive against the over-extended Germans. But the covering forces failed to delay the Germans, who refused to stop and give battle. Before the slow-moving Polish cavalry and infantry could retire, the much faster German motorized support columns had swooped down and surrounded them.

* * *

Although large forces had been withdrawn earlier, and had not been engaged, all hope of a counter-stroke was lost on September 17 when the Red Army marched in on the Polish rear. The Russian invasion guaranteed the total destruction and dismemberment of Poland. Despite Warsaw's tenacious resistance, and the fact that the Poles were still fighting German troops engaged in "mopping up," on September 22 Germany and Russia divided the country.

What most observers fail to realize is that all this did not just simply happen. When the Germans started their invasion of Poland on September 1, it was with meticulously prepared plans in hand. For years, Germans disguised as commercial travelers, tourists, and students had been systematically collecting data as to roads, railways, bridges, watercourses, terrain, cities, towns, etc. Spies had provided the General Staff with the fullest information about the Polish army.

Not only prior to the war had the Nazi service of information been most thorough, but it functioned perfectly during the hostilities. It was on the basis of this information that the plans had been drawn—the Germans even had made-to-measure bridges, in knock-down form, ready to put in the places of those destroyed by the retreating Poles.